The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,872 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	24th Dec.
L ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	31st ,,
M BOKHARA	2911	500	C. R. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	21st ,,
L SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	18th ,,
L MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th ,,
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4024	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	18th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th ,,
M TASMANIA	4488	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl.
L GANGES	4199	800	E. Stewart	8th ,,
— NIZAM	2726	500	W. E. Thompson	15th ,,
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	J. Reeves	22nd ,,
M SURAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
L PESHAWAR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3041	500	M. de Horne	13th ,,
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	27th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	24th Decr.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st ,,

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates, all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, December 10, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st Mar.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th ,,
MANILLA	5,000	803	20th ,,	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4.00	7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 4, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th ,,
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th ,,
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,600	600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travellers may be obtained free on application.

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH,
20, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MR. LOUIS STRAUCH begs most respectfully to announce his arrival from Europe with a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of all sorts of GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, viz.:

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, Complete.
,, TROUSERS.
,, DRESS COATS.
,, FROCK COATS.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING of every Description and the best Quality.

Inspection of our varied Stock is earnestly solicited.

Bombay, December 8, 1886.

1886 PRESENTS 1887
FOR
CHRISTMAS
AND THE
NEW YEAR
IN
GREAT VARIETY
AT
ALL PRICES.
PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY 20th December, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd December, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th January, at 5 p.m.
S. S. KERBELA, 1978 tons, on or about 22nd Jan.
S. S. LALPOORA, 3250 ,, ,, 3rd Feb.
S. S. LAIVADA, 3250 ,, ,, 17th ,,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 18, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—
ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.
Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

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STILTON CHEESE.

New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PRIME YORK HAMS.

In Canvas weighing 9 to 15 lbs. in First Class Condition.
Price 15 as. per lb.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

'XMAS EVE.

THE Management beg to inform their numerous constituents that their FORT ESTABLISHMENT will be OPEN until 8-30 p.m., on CHRISTMAS EVE.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
STORE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF FANCY ARTICLES, &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LINEN TOWELS.

HUCKABACK (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 1-12, and 2-4 per dozen.
DIAPER (FACE) TOWELS.
Rs. 13-1, 19-8, 22-8 per dozen.
DIAPER NURSERY TOWELS.
In pieces containing 12 squares, Rs. 10-8.

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for
INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEARTBURN, &c.
Per Bottle Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles, and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
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Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & Co's. ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA OR LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.

A TONIC and FEBRIFUGE of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a tropical climate or from severe illness.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

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SUITABLE FOR 'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, are now receiving an entirely New Stock of the above, which have been personally selected by their London Agent, from the best Markets in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna.

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THE NEW "ROYAL" WRITING CABINET, (REGISTERED), made of British Oak, handsomely polished and neatly mounted with Nickel Silver mounts. The front falling down makes a convenient rest to write upon, fitted with partitions for all sizes of Note Paper and Envelopes, Books, Journal, Ledger, Letters, &c. Scissors, Ink Book, Stamp Box, Drawers, &c., &c. The whole locking up ......Rs. 68 and 100 0

THE "IMPERIAL" WRITING DESK, (AS ILLUSTRATION).—A Russian Leather double-folding Desk, lined with Roan. Fitted complete with Ink Bottle, Pen Tray, Ivory Ruler, Penknife, Scissors, Bostonite Memo. Tablets, Paper Knife, Paper, Envelopes, Blotting Book, &c., &c. Sunken Nickel Handles, superior Bramah Lock, &c. ...... Rs. 130 0

TREACHER'S STATIONERY CABINET Rs. 20 and 25 0

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THE "PRINCESS" WRITING DESK.—In Morocco or Russian Leather, Nickel Mounts, fitted with Paper, Envelopes, Scissors, Pen and Pencil, Ink Bottle, with spaces for Cards, &c. ......Each Rs. 40 and 54 0

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TREACHER'S "GORDON" WRITING CASES.—Stout Morocco Leather, Nickel Mounts with spaces for Note Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Stamps, Telegraph Forms, &c. Fitted with Ink and Light Boxes, Blotting and Writing Pad, &c., Lock and Key, &c. Rs. 35 and 48 0

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BLOTTING PAD AND WRITING CASES Rs. 8 to 16 0

LADIES' TRAVELLING WRITING CASES Rs. 9 to 18 0

TREACHER'S OFFICIAL EXPANDING LETTER CASES.—In Morocco Leather, fitted with Pockets to carry Official Papers, &c., spaces for different sized Note Papers and Envelopes, Stamps, Pen, Pencil, Spring Lock and Key, &c., &c. Quarto size Rs. 33 and Rs. 27 0

TREACHER'S "READY TO HAND" WRITING CASE.—Combines all the advantages of an ordinary Desk, with the convenience of a complete Stationery Case, and the handiness of a Blotter, with Pockets for Papers and Envelopes......Each Rs. 10-8 to 20 0

THE MINIATURE DESPATCH WRITING BLOCK.—A combination of Note Paper and Envelope, with blotting Pad, Ink Bottle, Stamp Box, &c. ......Each Rs. 8 8

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCARVES, COLLARS, BRACES, BELTS.

"'XMAS & NEW YEAR" NOVELTIES.

"WITH IMPROVED FASTENINGS"

		Rs.	a.
KNOT SCARVES, all the New Shapes..from	Rs.	2	0
SCARVES "for Pin," in every Colour and Design......from	,,	2	0
MADE UP BOWS, all Colours ......from	,,	1	0
SCARVES for Ring, Immense Choice ....from	,,	2	8
LINEN COLLARS, all the New Shapes ...... per doz.	,,	6	12
The Masher TIE CLIP prevents the Bow from rising above the front or back of Collar ...		0	12
THE TOHPACA BRACE	Rs.	3	8
FRENCH BRACES, Latest Designs	,,	2	0
THE NEW ARGOSY, Special Patterns	,,	2	8
THE ARMSTRONG, Spiral Springs......	,,	4	8
INDIA-RUBBER BELTS, all Colours	,,	2	8
SCARF RINGS, the New Patent Flexible, securely holds in position a Scarf of any substance ...... Silver	,,	3	8
Gold	,,	9	8

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SPECIAL NOVELTY.

CANTON WARE.

(Never seen in India before)

THIS BEAUTIFUL WARE is of fine Porcelain, exquisitely PAINTED BY HAND with charming Floral designs. The Ware is mounted in best electro silver-plate, and are in stock at the following

PRICES FOR CASH.

Toast Rack	Rs. 15
Breakfast Stand	Rs. 60
Breakfast Cruet	Rs. 45
Biscuit Box	Rs. 42
Sugar Box	Rs. 26
Egg Stand	Rs. 60
"Five o'clock Tea Service"	Rs. 120
Tea Waiter	Rs. 92
Mustard Pot	Rs. 14
Muffineers, pair	Rs. 22
Salad Bowl, with Helpers	Rs. 55
Butter Stand	Rs. 30
Sardine Stand	Rs. 43

The prices are inclusive of all the small fittings. The Ware cannot fail to please, as it is exceedingly pretty, and being a special novelty which we introduce for this season, we strongly recommend it for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
AND
NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

Our Bombay Constituents are respectfully requested to visit our show-rooms to inspect this beautiful Ware.

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HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
20th Dec. 1886.

EXTRA LIGHT FELT HATS.

"HAND MADE." Very Durable.

"'XMAS AND NEW YEAR" Special Shipments.

"Immense Choice"—BLACK & COLOURS—The Latest Productions.

CASH PRICES—Rs 8-6, 9-4, 10-8. { THE BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label,

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES.

ALL of these are very fair toned and in good order.

	Rs.
Square Pianoforte, by Mand, Full Compass	250
Do. by Schröder (Mahogany) do.	250
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne do.	350
Do. do. do. do.	400
Sympathetic Square do. do. do.	600
Horizontal Boudoir Grand, by Erard, Full Compass	400
Boudoir Grand Short, by Broadwood do.	350
Broadwood's Concert Grand do.	500

The above are also available for hire at moderate rates, from Rs. 15 per month, inclusive of tuning.

Also a few fine HARMONIUMS and CHAMBER ORGANS.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
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PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESS, CLUBS, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

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Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
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Moist do.
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Sable-hair Pencils.
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Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
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Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
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Gold Leaf.

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THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
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THE SEASON 1886-7.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARVES, TIES, COLLARS, BRACES.

THORPE AND CO.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT just to hand, all the Leading Novelties.

		Rs.	a.
Knot Scarves in great variety, all the New Shapes and Colours, with most approved fastenings	Rs. 2-4 to	2	12
Pin Scarves, White, Cream, and all the leading colours	,, 2-8 to	2	12
Windsor Scarves, Cream, Fawn, Navy Blue, Maroon, all the leading colours	,, 2-8 to	3	0
Folded Ties, "The Jourdain," Spots, Navy Blue, Cream, White, &c.		2	8
Made-up Bows, all the leading colours	,,	1	12
Cambric Washing Pin Scarves, Latest Designs	Each	0	12
Folded Cambric Ties	per doz. Rs. 2-8 to	4	8
Black Satin or Silk Dress Ties	,, 1-8 to	2	0
French Braces, per pair		2	8
American Braces, Argosy	Rs. 2 to	2	8
Cantab Braces, very Strong	Rs. 2-8 to	2	12
Drab and Scarlet Berlin Braces	Rs.	2	12
"Tohpaca" Braces, the Latest Novelty	,,	2	12

SHIRT COLLARS.

MADE SPECIALLY FOR INDIAN WASHING.

		Rs.	a.
Thorpe's Stylish small Turn corner	per doz. Rs.	6	8
Thorpe's Esplanade Medium Stand-up, with Space	,,	6	8
Thorpe's Embassy, a Special Mess Collar, meeting all round	,,	6	8
Thorpe's Improved Shakespear	,,	6	8

GLOVES! GLOVES!

			Rs.	a.
Gent's White Kid	2 Buttons	pair Rs.	2	4
Gent's Best White French	do	,,	2	12
Do do Sewn Black	do	,,	3	4
Gent's French Grey Best French	do	,,	3	0
Do do Sewn Black	do	,,	3	4
Military Doe or White Buck	do	,,	3	8
Military Doe or Buck	do	,,	3	8
Gent's Gold Tan Black, Self Sewn	do	,,	3	0
Gent's Kempton Tan Driving	do	,,	4	0
Ladies' Gold Tan Afghan,	4 Buttons	,,	3	8
Gent's Kid Gloves, Lined, very warm, Spring Tops		,,	4	8
Ladies do do do do do		,,	4	8
Gent's Brown and White Ringwood Gloves		,,	2	8

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"GUP SUP."

INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the above Guzerati publication are requested to SEND in their NAMES at once, as the FIRST NUMBER WILL BE OUT on the 1st proximo.

MR. WILLIAM ALBERT BANKIER has been AUTHORISED by us TO SIGN our firm from THIS DATE.

FINLAY, MUIR AND CO.
Bombay, 20th December, 1886.

BOMBAY HARBOUR.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE S.S. "ZUARI" has been SUNK in 35 feet of water E. by N. ½ N. 1 mile 1½ cables, from Sunk Rock Lighthouse, two pole masts are visible above water, a red flag is attached to one mast and a red light will be exhibited at night. Vessels are warned against pasing over the wreck.

HENRY MORLAND, Captain, I.M.,
Post Officer of Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank, the Public Debt Office, and the Government Savings Bank, will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 24th instant, to MONDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive; and from FRIDAY the 31st instant, to MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, both days inclusive, on account of the CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th December 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that Probate of the last Will and Testament of SARAH PAGE, who died in Bombay on the 18th day of November, 1885, has been granted on the 13th day of December, 1886, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Mr. THOMAS HENRY RENDALL. All persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, are hereby required on or before the 20th day of January, 1887, to send to the undersigned at their Office No. 18, Church Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Executor will distribute the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he the said Executor then shall have had notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate or having any property of the deceased in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor or to the undersigned on his behalf.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1886.

SOMANJEE & HORMUSJEE,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARAYEN MALOJEE SINDAY has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. All and any persons having any claim to the said premises by way of Sale, Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office, No. 26, Apollo Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim (if any) which will be considered as being waived:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of fazendary land (whereof John Joseph Pereira is Fazendar,) situated at Chichpoogly, and the north side of Kalachowki Road, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, together with the buildings standing thereon, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 10, and Street No. 20, and bounded on the East by a passage, on the West by Land belonging to said John Joseph Pereira, on the North by a passage, and on the South by the said Kalachowki Road, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Narayen Malojee Sinday. Dated this 18th day of December, 1886.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Purchaser's Attornies.

FOR SALE!

THE OLD NINE-ELMS

PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile Strength about 540lbs. square inch.

Crushing Strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES,
PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.
WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION MANGALORE TILES have the approval of the Government and all leading Engineers for their Durability, Elegance, and Cheapness. Any roof covered with these Tiles is Cool and Waterproof. Being made by trained Europeans, their Excellence is unimpeachable.

Tiles sent DIRECT from the Factory to any Seaport Town at favourable rate for freights, &c.

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
33, Meadows-street, Fort; Depôt, Powder-bunder, Mazagon

FRENCH OR MARSEILLES TILES.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

JUST RECEIVED per s. s. Balduino a large consignment of these celebrated Tiles of the most renowned makers, Arnaud, Etienne and Co., the largest Manufacturers of Marseilles.

These Tiles have now SURPASSED all others, and on account of their decided superiority those, who use these Tiles once, NEVER THINK of any others; not only because our French Tiles are UNSURPASSABLE in FINISH and ELEGANCE, and UNIQUE in STRENGTH and DURABILITY, but also because an IMMEDIATE and CONSIDERABLE PECUNIARY SAVING is effected by the use of these Tiles. Roofs covered with other Tiles are NO PROTECTION against heavy MONSOONS of the kind we have lately had.

The reports circulated by interested parties that these Tiles are very dear, or that they are not obtainable when required, HAVE NOT THE SLIGHTEST FOUNDATION. We have to inform our constituents that we have made arrangements to keep LARGE STOCK of these Tiles always on hand at our depôt at MAZAGON GUNPOWDER BUNDER and they can be got in ANY QUANTITY, however large, during ANY TIME of the year.

Those who have KEPT BACK from buying our Tiles imply on account of their SUPPOSED DEARNESS are requested before they buy any INFERIOR QUALITY of Tiles TO PAY us a VISIT or inquire by a LETTER, when they will be CONVINCED beyond all doubt that BUYING our Tiles at their present price is CHEAPER than buying others, as the FORMER cover a much LARGER SPACE and require much LESS TIMBER than the latter. For prices and particulars apply to

SORABSHAH & Co.,
Sole Agents.
109, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special Agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE"

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

FLOR DE JAVA CIGARS.
(The only original)
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	" 35	" 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Please note, the above are not to be confounded with other Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere.

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers, with 8 pages Supplement of English news, in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co.,
CHRISTMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!
FANCY WOOD, FRINGED, REAL FERNS,
LANDSCAPE AND FLORAL, PERFUMED, SATIN,
PLUSH, PORCELAIN, HAND PAINTED,
AND
OTHER CHEAP CARDS,
UNPACKED FOR THE SEASON, 1886-87.
Morocco PHOTO ALBUMS! Morocco
Calf PHOTO ALBUMS!! Calf
Russia PHOTO ALBUMS!!! Russia
POST FREE

Revised and Enlarged Price List of English Newspapers and Foreign Periodicals and Clearance Sale Catalogue of Books.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SHARP COMPOUNDER WANTED, FOR Laboratory work. Apply Treacher and Company, Limited, Byculla.

COME AND SEE THE NEW GOODS in our Various Departments at the Fort Establishment, which is largely extended and laid out with 'Xmas Goods.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

JUST UNPACKED at V. SHAMJI Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Gerseys for boys and ladies, Ostrich Tips, Agrets, Gloves, Mits and Laces—Esplande Cross Road, near Crawford Market.

TO BE LET.—A commodius, airy and newly-painted upper-torried BUNGALOW, opposite the Grant-road ridge and near the Railway Station. Separate accomodation for two families. Apply to M. H. Maju, at the Tea Emporium, in Church-gate-street.

ICES, ICES, four kinds daily, every day different kinds. Also Christmas and New Year's Cards. French and English Confectionery. Great variety of Chocolates and Chocolate Creams, French and Jordon Almonds, of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONER, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE's increasing sale is the most conclusive evidence of the great superiority they enjoy over all others. Further proofs are yet being afforded by the great success they obtain at the various exhibitions in all the quarters of the globe. Prices from Rs. 5', 10 per cent. discount for cash. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT for Mince Pies, &c. can be had at PEARSE'S.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

TO PARSEE LADIES—Our new stock of CREPE DE CHINE has been just opened out. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate street.

PEARSE'S DECORATED CHRISTMAS CAKES are now on view. Christmas Bon Bons, Raisins, Currant, Sweets, &c.—Apollo Street.

HAMS and BACON—Fresh Supplies JUST RECEIVED from Maby and Salmon. C. N. PATELL & Co., No. 2, opposite Crawford Market.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-row.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

JUST RECEIVED a large Fancy Christmas Assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES. Moderate Prices. MUSSONALLY MULLA HAKEEMJEE & BROTHERS, Crawford Market.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Plush Companions, Hand Bags, Photo. Frames, and many other articles to select from. Prices very cheap.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trowsers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

TO LET—The FIRST FLOOR premises, opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

JUST TO HAND, a choice selection of Precious Stones Gems and Diamonds, Gem Rings, Necklaces, Bracelets, and Fine art work Jewellery, suitable for 'Xmas Presents.—HURJIMULL & Co., Indian Jewellers, Rampart Row and Meadow Street.

FOR SALE at MAHABLESHWAR "RAVINE COTTAGE" containing Sitting, Dinning, Bed, Dressing, Bath and Dispense Rooms with the usual number of Out-houses. For particulars apply to FRANK ORR,
Mahableshwar.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Castings and Fittings, Iron, Brass, Copper, Phospher Bronze, and Railings, Wood and Tin Works, also other works executed. Orders registered at M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Ship Chandlers, Hardware Contractors, Mills Engineer, Municipality, Railway and General Store Merchants, and Iron Founders, 26, Apollo Street, Fort, or Parell Works.

AS THE 'XMAS SEASON is approaching nigh Messrs. H. M. HOOSAIN & Co., of No. 59, Meadow-street, beg to draw the attention of the European elite and gentry of Bombay to their Establishment which affords a splendid opportunity for selecting rich Japanese Satsoma, Kanga, Cleoshani, Blue and Fancy Earthenware, and other Curios for presentation to friends at home.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, selling off Cheap CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS, almost giving away.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

NOTICE.

JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good workmanship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complete favourably with any of equal excellence.

Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House South Audley Street, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF GREY SAREES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Verchund Rowjee, and on account and at the risk of Tapidass Tribhowandass.—

19 bales each 250 P—grey sarees, No. 672, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 yards.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

20 bales grey shirtings.
10 " dhoties.
5 cases gagrapat.
10 " print.
3 " Spanish stripes.
1 " printed Cashmere.
1 " black union.
3 " disinfecting powder in tins.
188 boxes bar soap, 45 lbs.
64 " almond bar soap, 28 lbs.
23 bales each 300 lbs. T red full weight yarn, No. 40.
10 " 300 lbs. " " " No. 30.

An invoice of black painted French bedsteads 4 by 5 feet wide.
1 case cotton shawls.
1 case brown windsor and elder flower soaps.
Sets of Japanese vases, tea sets, card stands, chessmen, table screens and fans, &c.

By order of Goolabchund Mega and Co., and on account and at the risk of Choonilall Motilall—

Gold ornaments called doro, tanmanio, jolla rings, moorkee, moher buttons, vedia, pandri, karoo, silver snuff boxes, and 5 pearls.

By order of Goolabchund Mega and Co., and on account and at the the risk of Choonilall Luloobhoy—

Gold bangles, doro, katti, pohochi, and moher ring.

By order of the Superintendent Government Telegraph Department—

A quantity of stores consisting of anchors, brackets, clamps, cups, discs, wire, lamps, chimneys, globes, wicks, &c.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late M. Martyrs consisting of timepiece, champagne taps, spectacles, purse, &c.

At 2 P. M.

1 strong second-hand brougham.
1 light dog cart.
1 handsome strong victoria with moveable coachbox.
1 bran new handsome office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st at 1 p.m.

A quantity of camel, mule and bullock equipments and other articles of dead-stock, &c.

SALE OF SEED-CLEANING MACHINES.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shed, close to the Prince's Dock and opposite to the Seamen's Institute (unless previously disposed of by private contract).

18 seed-cleaning machines, complete, in working order, by Richard Hornsby and Sons.
32 seed-cleaning machines, complete, in working order, by R. P. Taylor, London.
Now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS,
CONSIGNED TO MESSRS. LATHAM & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
FOR ABSOLUTE SALE
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By
BERNARD QUARITCH, BOOKSELLER, LONDON.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell the above consignment of books by Public Auction at their rooms WITHOUT RESERVE on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2-30 p.m.

The above consignment of books can be seen, and catalogues obtained, on application at the rooms of the Auctioneers or to Messrs. LATHAM & Co.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST, 2ND AND 3RD CLASS TEAKSQUARES.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder.

101 Tons superior selected 1st class teaksquares.
75 " " 2nd class teaksquares in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT MAHALUXMEE, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst, at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Purmanundas Vithuldas, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee, and Juggonath Madhowrao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 22nd day of August 1884.

All that piece of land with a shed standing thereon, four hundred and five-eighths square yards or thereabouts, situate at Mahaluxmee Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, and fronting on the west side of the road, leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —— and by the Collector of Assessment under No. A-37, and bounded on the east by portion of the road leading to Mahaluxmee Temple, on the west by the property of Luxmon sepoy, on the north by the property of the late Gunput Crusnnajee, and on the south by the property of Vishram Mowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sittaram,

Ex s. s. Prince Llewellyn.

100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
Also on account and at the risk of Borah Mahomedally Jafferjee—
16½ tons teak boards.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Gunny Sullaman—
4 tons teak scantlings.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of a splendid collection of oil paintings by known artists, English cottage pianofortes, English made furniture, &c. at Medow Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the old *Bombay Gazette* Office, a consignment of splendid oil paintings by known artists, comprising landscapes, historical pictures and copies of Mackart's celebrated paintings, such as the five senses, chase of Diana, Henry VIII, Romeo and Juliet, Othelo, Mary Stuart Queen of Scotts, King Leer, &c.; also English cottage pianofortes by the London Music Publishing Co. and English made furniture, such as washhand stands, card tables, chess and smoking tables, folding chairs, splendid majolica flower vases and table ornaments, bronze ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF ANTNI COTTON.

On THUSDAY next, the 23rd inst, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Messrs. Glade & Co. and on account of the underwriters.—

56 docras Antni cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, December 20, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of old materials, bamboos, &c., at the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited, new Stables, opposite the Victoria Gardens.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of old materials, consisting of tiles, doors and door frames, boards, bamboos, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESEAY, the 21st instant, at four p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Ebrahim Haji Mahomed, the right, title and interest of the said Ebrahim Haji Mahomed.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Collector's old No. 176 and new Survey No. 8209 containing by admeasurement 2,861 square yards with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing there. on assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 17, 18 19 20 23 53 54 55 56 57 58 and 59 formerly and now in the occupation of Gokal Davkara and others which said piece of land, messuages, hereditaments and premises are situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road and west side of Trinity Street in the sub-district of Fort, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, on the east by the Trinity Street, on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manekji Patell, and on the south partly by the house of Nanabhoy Rustomji, partly by the house of Babaji Wittoo Morry, partly by the house of Sorabji Shroft, and partly by the house of Sorabji Dadabhoy Suntook, and

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Collector's old No. 240, and new Survey No. 8268, containing by admeasurements 526 square yards, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 9. 10. 11 and 51, formerly and now in the occupation of Gomalji Bhimaji and others, which said piece of land, messuages, hereditaments and premises situate on the east side of Breach Candy Road, and west side of Trinity Street, in the Sub-district of Fort, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north and south by the public passage, on the west by the Breach Candy Road, and on the east by the Trinity Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, at their office, Tamarind Lane, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF NAGPUR COTTON.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Colaba.

11 docras Nagpur Cotton.
11 do. Hubli Cotton.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Bodeer Warburton & Co. (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the whole of their office furniture consisting of writing tables, desks, copying press, cupboards, screens, corking machine, spirit jars of 1, 2 and 4 gallons, also the remaining stock of Wines, &c. &c.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 23, Babula Tank Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome rosewood full-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehn, a handsome mahogany Thurston's miniature billard table with balls, cues, &c. handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built victoria, a handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horse with harness, a large size cooking stove, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. the property of S. B. Conry, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, Dec. 20, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

ON THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases table and hanging kerosine lamps.
3 " german silver sheets.
125 boxes table and carriage candles.
2 bales grey dhooties.
5 " grey shirtings.
3 cases coloured shawls.
2 " lady's cloth.
6 " woollen cloth.
7 " coloured border white sarries.
37 " coloured prints.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 20, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A GOOD CHANGE FOR CAPITALISTS SEEKING INVESTMENTS.

SALE OF THE BLUE MILL AND OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, STOCK, &c., THEREIN SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF GORUPDEVIE ROAD.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 20th instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Laljee Doongersey, Jadowjee Jairam, and Jadowjee Doongersey, trading under the name and firm of Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. Temooljee Dhunjeebhoy Engineer, Merwanjee Framjee Dady Burjorna, and Bapoojee Framjee Dady Burjorna, lately trading under the name and firm of Messrs. Bapoojee Framjee and Co., the following immoveable property, viz:—All that leasehold piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 10,985 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. ( ), and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. ( ), situate on the west side of the Gorupdevie Road, in the sub-district of Mandevie, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Gorupdevie Road, on the north partly by the property of Bhasker Harry Sakulkar, and partly by the property of Govind Muccandjee, on the west by the property of Dhondee Mahar, and partly by the property of Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and on the south by the property of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, together with the mills, containing about 5,000 spindles, with their machinery, engines, houses, bungalow, warehouses, outhouses, storehouse, buildings, erections now standing or being on the said piece or parcel of land, and all steam engines, boiler, mill gear and millwright works, fixed and moveable machinery, implements and utensils, now standing or being thereon.

The said piece of land is leased for the term of 999 years from the 10th day of January, 1883, free from rent payable to the Government of Bombay, yielding and paying during the continuance of the said terms the monthly rent of Rs. 65.

And on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., by order of the said mortgagee, Messrs. Doongersey Gangjee and Co., and on account and risk of the mortgagors, the said Messrs. Temooljee Dhunjibhoy Engineer and Merwanjee Framjee Dady Burjorna.

All and every the working stock of the above mill, consisting of 35 bales of yarn, cotton on bobbins, cotton waste, dropping fly, coal, loose yarn and in bundles, bobbins, cans, and stores of every description for the mill use, &c.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabjee and Dayabhai, solicitors to the mortgagees, at their Office, Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned at their Office, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, December 20, 1886.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and single Harness, viz:—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1½.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year, believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to
LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (hirda nuts), will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Satara, on the 27th day of January, 1887, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the undersigned.

The Hirdas are on view at the Depots, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

G. K. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.
Camp Asgaon, 9th December, 1886.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being post of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PROFESSOR H. WINTER.

THE GREAT AMERICAN-INDIAN EXPERT, who warrants to cure hard and soft corns, bunions, chilblains, ingrowing nails and warts, guarantees to take them out without pain or without drawing blood, and further guarantees to perform an instantaneous cure. Mr. Winter's fame is spoken of in the highest terms by various well-known gentlemen in this city on whom he has operated that have suffered for years with corns. He is now on his tour round the world, and has just arrived from Australia via the Straits Settlements and Rangoon.

He will remain in Bombay until the 25th December, and is now staying at Watson's Hotel, Room No. 142. Those who are suffering from these complaints will please call at once and see for themselves, as he leaves for Colombo and Mauritius.

CONSULTATION FREE OF CHARGE.

CONSULTING HOURS.

For ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 1 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to call on them will please send their address and he will call upon them between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
(Includes the Rajputana State, the Holkar State, the Sindia-Neemuch State, the Rewari-Ferozepore State, and the Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

TENDERS FOR THE NERBUDDA BRIDGE TOLLS.

TENDERS are invited for forming the TOLLS levied on CARTS, ANIMALS, and PASSENGERS, making use of the sub way of the Nerbudda River Railway Bridge at MORTAKKA. The tolls are levied according to a sanctioned traffic, which may be seen in the Office of the Auditor of the above Railway Ajmere. All expenses on account of establishment tickets, &c., will be borne by the party tendering and one-twelfth of the amount tendered for a one year's contract and one thirty-sixth for a three year's contract will have to be paid into the Auditor's Office every month on the last working day of the month.

Tenders may be either for one, or for three years, from 1st January, 1887, and a cash deposit of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 3,000 (*i. e.* for one or three years) according to the period for which the tender is made, is to be lodged with the Agent, which will be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of engagement.

Tenders should be sent into the Agent's Office, Ajmere, not later than the 27th December 1886, and should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Nerbudda Bridge Tolls."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
AGENT'S OFFICE, dated 3rd December, 1886.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

ONE HANDSOME Light Miniature BROUGHAM and a handsome well bred bay waler Mare, 5 year's old, believed to be sound, with set of brass-mounted English Harness, the property of a Gentleman proceeding shortly to England.

A pair of handsome chesnut Hungarian Horses, thoroughly broken to harness, and have carried a lady, age 5 years, height 15 hands, the property of a gentleman.

A new circular-fronted English-built Brougham.

An English-built new Barouche by Kinross.

And a fresh supply of best real Mocha Coffee in seven and fourteen-pounds bundles.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO

NOTICES.

MINNESINGERS.

A SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the GYMKHANA PAVILION, Fort, on MONDAY EVENING, December 20th, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members can obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests, price one rupee each, on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. ROUGHTON,
70, Tamarind Lane.

NOTICE.

THE CONNECTION of Mr. OTTO SCHILLER with our firm HAS CEASED since 21st June last, and his power jointly TO SIGN for our firm, has also been REVOKED since that date.

MEIFFER NEVEU & Co.,
Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received up till 5th January, 1887, at noon, for the SUPPLY and ERECTION of the IRON WORK of a stable for 68 horses at Kirkee.

Plans and specification can be seen in the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

W. H. HAYDON, Major, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, P. & K.
Poona, 16th December, 1886.

NOTICE—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CLUB will be held in the Club House, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 5 30 p.m. "To consider whether or not it is desirable to sublet a portion of the ground-floor of the Club House, and whether the proposed tenants are suitable or not.

By order of the Committee,
JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
December 13, 1886.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager, W. C. St. Railway up to 2 p.m., on 12th January 1887, for the supply of INDIGENOUS STORES required for this Railway.

2. Forms of Tender, conditions of contract and list of stores to be supplied, can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of One Rupee.

3. Tenders should be marked thus, "Tenders for supply of Stores."

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. Y. DAVIDSON, Manager.
Wardha Coal State Railway.
Nagpur, November 26, 1886.

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING Co., Ld.,
TENDERS FOR COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS for the SALE of the COTTON WASTE of the above Company for one year from 1st January, to 31st December, 1887 will be received at the Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, up to THURSDAY, the 23rd instant.

A deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender.

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company held on 27th instant, it was resolved that a FOURTH CALL of Rs. (50) fifty per share be made, and that the same be paid on or before the 20th December next, at the registered office of the Company.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after.

LANG MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 29th November, 1886.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following Days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the Election of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for 1887:—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 16th and 17th instant, for the Election of Chairman.

SATURDAY and MONDAY, 18th and 20th instant, for the Election of Deputy Chairman.

The Ballot Box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m., till 6 p.m., on each of those days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1886.

WEST OF INDIA PORTUGESE RAILWAY
AND
PORT OF MORMUGOA

IT is INTENDED to OPEN this Line and Port for traffic on or before the 15th of January next. Arrangements have been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Southern Mahratta Railway Company whereby all description of Goods can be booked direct to or from British India Steam Navigation Company's Godown in Bombay from or to any station on the Southern Mahratta and West of India Portuguese Railways.

For further information apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Bombay. The Traffic Manager Southern Mahratta Railway, Dharwar. The Traffic Manager, West of Portuguese Railway, Mormugoa.

Mormugoa, 1st December 1886.

POSTAL NOTICE.

REVISED RULES RELATING TO REMITTANCES BY TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

1. With effect from 1st January 1887, the commission for the issue of inland TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS will be CHARGED at the following REDUCED rates:—

		Rs.		Rs.	Rs. a.
On sums not exceeding		10			1 0
do.	exceeding	10,	but not exceeding	25	1 4
do.	do.	25,	do.	50	1 8
do.	do.	50,	do.	75	1 12
do.	do.	75,	do.	100	2 0
do.	do.	100,	do.	125	2 4
do.	do.	125,	do.	150	2 8
do.	do.	150,	do.	200	3
do.	do.	200,	do.	250	3 8
do.	do.	250,	do.	300	4 0
do.	do.	300,	do.	350	4 8
do.	do.	350,	do.	400	5 0
do.	do.	400,	do.	450	5 8
do.	do.	450,	do.	500	6 0
do.	do.	500,	do.	550	6 8
do.	do.	550,	do.	600	7 0

No additional charge will be levied for the telegram advising the remittance. The above rates will cover both postal and telegraph charges.

2. The maximum amount for which a single inland telegraphic money order can be issued, will be raised to Rs 600: the minimum amount will be Re. 1.

3. No telegraphic money order can include the fraction of a Rupee. Up to Rs. 1.0 these orders will be available for sums in even Rupees: beyond that limit the order must be for sums which are multiples of Rs. 10

4. Under existing rule a private message can be added by the remitter to the telegram advising the remittance on payment of the prescribed separate charges. This will not be permissible under these revised rules.

5. The remitter will not be able in future to prepay a reply from the payee acknowledging the remittance; but he will obtain the ordinary money order acknowledgment by post.

TELEGRAPHING AMOUNTS OF FOREIGN STERLING MONEY ORDERS.

6. The amount of a foreign money order expressed in sterling can be telegraphed, as at present, to Bombay, whence the order will be communicated by post to the foreign country of payment. The limit of value for a single foreign money order expressed in sterling and telegraphed as above will be raised to £40, and no such money order may be for less than £1 or contain a fraction of £1. The rates of commission (including telegraph charges) will be as follows:—

		£		£	Rs. a.
On sums not exceeding		5			1 8
do.	exceeding	5	but not exceeding	10	2 0
do.	do.	10	do.	15	2 8
do.	do.	15	do.	20	3 0
do.	do.	20	do.	25	3 8
do.	do.	25	do.	30	4 0
do.	do.	30	do.	35	4 8
do.	do.	35	do.	40	5 0

P. SHERIDAN,
Offg. Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India.
Calcutta, Dec. 12, 1886.

NOVELTIES NOW BEING EXHIBITED.
CURIOSITIES. SPECIALITIES.
EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAR.
No. 44 and 46, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
POONA, SECUNDERABAD, MADRAS,
BANGALORE AND LAHORE.

THE largest warehouse of Chinese and Japanese Curiosities, where an extensive collection of choice Chinese and Japanese Works of Art can be obtained at very moderate rates.

Begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to his very large and most complete stock of Genuine First-class Curiosities, unsurpassed for general Excellence, admirably suited for Xmas, Wedding and Birthday Presents at Home and in India. Consisting of:—

Best Japanese Porcelainware
Real Chinese Satsoma Goods
Copper Enamelled Ware
Chicks, Faces, Bronze Work, &c., &c.,
Too numerous to mention.

INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

INSURANCES

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,960,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

STRAITS FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
HEAD OFFICE, SINGAPORE.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... $ 2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL .... $ 400,000.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE accepted on approved Foreign or Native Risks at the current rates of premium. Contributors of business whether shareholders or not, will participate in any return that the company in general meeting shall sanction.

For rates and particulars, apply to

B. & A. HORMARJEE,
Agents.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,898,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882 .... £300,690
" 1885 .... £368,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,76

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4,049,15	14	1
1878	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,318,407	9	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BRANCH OF THE
OYAL ASIATIC SOCIE

BOMBAY

◆

TO-DAY.

Election of Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce.
Special General Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m.
Smoking Concert, Gymkhana Pavilion, 9-30 p.m.

Vessels Arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th:—Barawar (s), from Zanzibar; Lilburn Tower (s), Cardiff, and Bhandara (s), Calcutta, Yesterday:—Clyde (s), from Moulmein.

Vessels Sailed.—The following vessels sailed on the 18th:—Sumatra (s), for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah; Maharaja (s), Coast and Calcutta; Jefuhar (barque), False Point; Nubia (s), Aden and Marseilles; Hypatia (s), Belfast; and Nowshera (s), Rangoon.

Reported Theft.—Muggun Amooluck, a shopkeeper at Abdool Rahimon Street, reported to the police that his shop was entered on Friday night by some person, and property to the value of Rs. 159 stolen from it. Enquiries are in progress.

Government Workhouse Christmas Dinner and Poor Box Fund.—Captain Walshe begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following contributions:—Mr. H. Curwen, Rs. 5; Mr. C. P. Cooper, Rs. 10; Mr. G. E. Ormiston, Rs. 5. Further contributions are much needed.

Found Drowned.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at the morgue, touching the death of a Hindoo child, apparently about 11 months old, name unknown, whose dead body was found floating in the sea off Bori Bunder. There were no external marks of violence on it. An open verdict was recorded.

Fatal Accident on Boardship.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the morgue, by the coroner, touching the death of Oomajee Ahair, aged 45 years, a day labourer employed on board the ship Moorabout, discharging cargo. About noon on that day the deceased accidentally fell into the hold of that vessel from the tween decks, a height of about 25 feet, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A Dishonest Servant.—Rama Arjoon, a servant to Dhunjeebhoy Aspundiarjee, the proprietor of a flour mill at the Two Tanks, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having stolen a cast iron roller guard, valued at Rs. 60, the property of his master. The complainant in the month of October removed his flour factory from Khetwady to the Two Tanks, on which occasion the accused availed himself of the opportunity of stealing the article, and subsequently selling the same to one Meerwanjee Perstonjee, from whom the property was recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

NATIVE PRESS.

◆

H. H. THE THAKORE OF BHOWNAGAR.

The Maharaja of Bhownagar's State entry into his territory gives one an idea of truly Royal splendour. There are a number of K.C.S.I.'s. and C.S.I.'s in India, but the G.C.S.I. is an honour not conferred frequently even on Governors of presidencies. The Thakores and princes of Kathiawar have all acknowledged that by this title one of their number has been placed in a rank equal to that of the Maharaja of Gwalior and the Nizam. That the Thakores should come forward to make such a statement is in itself a sign of the times. It may be mentioned that Lord Reay, who performed the investiture ceremony, does not enjoy the distinction.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE DEATH WARRANT OF THE GUZERAT COLLEGE.

By issuing the resolution transferring the Guzerat College to a body of trustees, the Government have signed its death warrant. All the arguments that were advanced against the transference of the Deccan College are applicable to this institution. In Poona the educational system is far advanced, the public generally appreciate the benefits of education, but in Ahmedabad the experiment is fresh. That the Government should give up its control over the Guzerat College in its present state is, we believe, a hazardous experiment. The resolution is worded cautiously and gently, and sounds very much like a funeral oration. The resolution teaches us a number of lessons. The public of Ahmedabad pretended to be much more independent than they really are, and Government have taken them at their word.—*Id.*

A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The members of the well-known firm of Messrs. Jadowjee Raghowjee and Co. have engaged the services of a European and a Pandit to organise a Temperance Society in Gujerat. We trust all right-thinking persons will support this movement.—*Kaisar-i-Hind.*

THE COMING CONGRESS.

The number of members in the Calcutta Congress must be very large in order to give the movement a representative character. The members selected by the Bombay Presidency Association to represent this presidency are all good men and true. We have no doubt Poona, Surat, Karachi and Ahmedabad will also put in a similarly strong appearance. We have gained considerable experience since the last Congress was held, and this time we expect much better results. These meetings are not supposed to go against Government and its measures, but are a sort of help in bringing the opinions and feelings of the natives to the notice of Government.—*Id.*

THE ABKARI PROSECUTION IN KOLABA.

How government by departments often overshoots the mark, and does things which, instead of advancing the cause of and moral progress, studiedly obstructs it, is well illustrated by the action of the Abkari Department in the district of Kolaba. In America, it is said, there are societies of women for the suppression of the vice of drinking, and the means and methods they use often verge upon the forcible dislodgement of street grogshops. In England and even in India there are temperance societies for the same purpose, and we have never come across these bodies being publicly prosecuted for preventing people from devotion to liquor. Of course the means employed by every society to this end are more or less obnoxious in proportion to public appreciation of external propriety, but, nevertheless, the objects are not different. While temperance societies are silently allowed to do their work here some of the Agris in the Kolaba district are hauled up before the Magistrate and punished for their endeavour to eradicate from amongst them the vile habit of drinking, though Government may perhaps with a keen appreciation of its shop-keeping tendency wink at this measure of the Abkari Department. Whatever the reasons of this general abstinence from liquor on the part of the people, we think Government could have done better to encourage this abstinence and the cause of temperance even amongst Agris, Bhandarees and other classes that now freely drink liquor.—*Native Opinion.*

There is something so repugnant about the position taken up by some of the revenue officials against those who decline to pay for liquor which they do not like or which they consider too dear for themselves or their neighbours, that we would hardly have believed the report but for prosecutions which have actually taken place. A number of men have been tried and sentenced on a charge of preventing a neighbour from patronizing the Abkari Department. So that virtually the position, so far as the ignorant ryot can see it, is this—Government have a huge liquor-selling business which, as a Government, they wish to develop. They begin by making a monopoly of it, driving away smaller competitors in the British territory as also in the neighbouring States. Then, they dictate their own terms, as to quality, price, and so on, and when these do not suit their customers, who make a *bandobast* amongst themselves not to buy liquor on such terms even if they are to die for want of it, Government haul up the prime movers as offenders against the peace and the health of their subjects, and send them to jail as a warning to others. This is a primitive mode of business, before which even the Marwari, with all his sharp practice, would have to bow his head. Be it known hereafter that for any subject of her Majesty in Bombay to be loyal, he must drink the *sirkari* liquor at a particular shop and at a particular rate fixed by the *ma-bap sirkar.* The Collector Bahadur, of course, repudiates such an idea—has he not declared that people are at liberty to buy or not to buy liquor? But he is *too* shrewd not to see that the sending of a few important villagers to jail is sure to force the whole community to the conclusion that the buying of liquor is essential to loyalty and good conduct in rural life. Surely, the Government of Bombay never meant to be open to such a suspicion. Taken anyhow, we think it is an extreme measure that the Kolaba authorities have adopted. People have become so accustomed to poison themselves at these Abkari hells, that there was small occasion to be frightened by a temporary resolution, no doubt, under guidance, to withhold their custom. It is a mistake for men in authority to rush to provisions of the Penal Code every time they have a difference with those who have to look up to them for justice. We trust Lord Reay will soon return to head-quarters.—*Indian Spectator.*

So it appears the notice issued by the Magistrate of Kolaba in defence of the free right of purchasing and drinking spirituous liquors, to which we alluded in our last, was not an empty threat and has been given effect to, as the *Bombay Gazette* reports that eight headmen of the Agri caste, living at Panwel, were the other day taken before Mr. Drew, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, on a charge of endeavouring by threats to induce a neighbour to abstain from drinking toddy, and "they were sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment." Evidently, the option of a fine was not left to them; is it because that would not answer the object of the prosecution—consumption of spirit and profits of the Abkari contractor and the revenue of the State based thereon? We again ask—why then should not people "endeavouring by threats to induce a neighbour to abstain from" marrying a widow for instance in accordance with laws passed by the Legislature be dealt with similarly.—*Saibodha Abkari.*

THE ELPHINSTONE DINNER.

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The annual dinner of Elphinstonians came off on Saturday at the Elphinstone High School. Covers were laid for about a hundred and forty persons. The Hon. Dadabhai Naorojee presided on the occasion. After dinner the usual loyal and other toasts were proposed by some of the prominent Elphinstonians, and were cordially responded to by the gathering. The chairman read telegrams expressing sympathy and goodwill from Elphinstonians in Shanghai, Karachi, Nariad, Baroda and Poona.

The chairman, in proposing the toast of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, said it was a matter for sincere congratulation that they had reigning over them one who was graced with all the virtues and qualifications of a great Sovereign. (Cheers.) He might say without hesitation that at the celebration of the Jubilee year of her Majesty, whatever might be the outward manifestations of joy for the occasion in India, the inward feeling of loyalty showing itself in these demonstrations would not in any way be less sincere than that of any other subjects of the Queen throughout the whole of the British Empire. (Cheers.)

The toast was received with all honours, the band playing the National Anthem.

The next toast, that of H. E. the Viceroy, was proposed by Mr. Dhairyavan in a suitable speech, and it was warmly received by the company.

Mr. Edaljee Talati, vice-principal of the Elphinstone High School, then gave the toast of H. E. the Governor. If there was any subject, Mr. Talati said, to which Lord Reay had paid more attention than another, it was education, and it was, he thought, but proper that the health of such a distinguished statesman should be proposed by some one connected with education in this Presidency. (Cheers.) The masterly and comprehensive minute on technical education showed that his Excellency had a thorough grasp of the wants and requirements in that direction of the people of India. He has drawn up a scheme which was capable of being expanded as might be found necessary with the changing circumstances of time. (Hear, hear.) The very fact of the appointment of two commissions, about the beginning of Lord Reay's career in this Presidency, to inquire into the working of the Forest and Abkari laws had shown satisfactorily that his Excellency was not unwilling to listen to the representations of the people. (Cheers.) His inclination to reward merit was manifested in the offer of the shrievalty to Mr. Malabari, and as for self-government he had in many instances extended its scope. It was stated by a native paper at the time of the illness of the Governor that Lady Reay was in some respects virtually the Governor for the time being. This remark was true in the sense that Lady Reay has always shown herself ready in her active sympathy with institutions for the promotion of education and the relief of suffering, especially among the womankind, and for that reason, when she left these shores, she would carry away with her the blessings of the women of this Presidency. (Cheers.) If they had Governors like Lord Reay and their consorts like Lady Reay, the ties which bind India to England would be cemented more and more firmly. (Cheers.)

The toast was very cordially received.

Mr. Maneckshaw Jehangeershaw was entrusted with the next toast—the revered memory of Mountstuart Elphinstone, the founder of the system of State education on a popular basis, which was one of the best features that distinguish the British Government from all its predecessors. That great man had laid all Elphinstonians and, in fact, all lovers of progress under an everlasting obligation. (Applause.) He might say with perfect truth that native society would not be in the position it now enjoyed, had it not been for the disinterested and noble efforts of Mountstuart Elphinstone to promote education. (Hear, hear.) That statesman had a sympathy with the natives of this country and with their aspirations—a catholic sympathy which knew no distinctions of castle or creed. His policy was simply directed by the noble ambition to do good to the people, and his best satisfaction was doing his part in adding to the sum of human happiness. (Cheers.) Every candid reader of history, in fact every man who was not blinded by prejudice, would admit that in the building up of the great Empire in India there had been a great display of human virtue, to use the word in its widest sense, and, perhaps, there had since been a greater display of it on the part of those to whose lot fell the work of the consolidation and maintenance of the Empire. But among all the eminent men who had taken part in this grand work, Mountstuart Elphinstone stood out prominently as being happily endowed with all those qualities of the head and heart which go to make a great man. (Cheers.) In the battle of Assaye, Elphinstone showed such coolness, and pluck, and daring that General Arthur Wellesley told him on the spot that he had mistaken his vocation in not becoming a soldier. But happily for India, he did mistake his calling, if ever a mistake it was, and turned out a great civil administrator, instead of a great general. (Cheers). Elphinstone had not laid the foundation of education, but he had framed a system of laws conceived in the most liberal spirit for the good of the people. The feeling of contentment and loyalty which they saw around them was to be traced, in a great measure, to the good and equal laws which he made for the people, and the wise and liberal policy of his administration. (Hear, hear.) Nothing had given him greater pleasure, the speaker went on, than a speech recently delivered by Lord Reay in which he had spoken just words of praise of Mountstuart Elphinstone. (Cheers.) Might they not well hope that Lord Reay might, under Providence, be willing and able to carry through the work left unfinished by Elphinstone? (Cheers.) The hope was not without reason, and one thing he assured the company was certain, that as long as the spirit of Elphinstone animated the British Government, the Empire would remain founded upon a rock which no commotion from within nor any invasion from without could ever disturb. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. E. Kohiyar proposed the toast of the Elphinstone Institution. He reminded the gathering of the bond of brotherhood which had drawn them together—the Elphinstone Institution. That institution, under one name or another, either as a school, or as a school and college under the same or different roofs, had during the last 66 years brought together, on the common platform of secular education, Hindus and Mahomedans, Christians and Parsees, and welded them into a sympathetic whole. He wished that a larger number of Mahomedans and Christians had been brought together with Hindus and Parsees in that institution; but even as it was, he could say without fear of contradiction that the cohesion of the educated classes of the very mixed community of Bombay was due to a very great extent to the influence of the institution. (Cheers.) Commerce, the professions, the services, and the community of political interest brought men into contact with each other in the later stages of life; but they could never assimilate hearts in the same manner that the common education of youth can assimilate them. The Elphinstone Institution had accomplished a great work in this direction; no less great was than other work which it had nobly performed—the diffusion of Western learning and civilization. It was unnecessary for Mr. Kohiyar to enumerate the names of his distinguished countrymen who, within the last half century, with the inspiration which they drew from the teaching of the Elphinstone Institution, had headed social and religious reforms, made themselves civic or political forces, or identified themselves in other ways with the march of progress. (Cheers.) Taken all in all, no institution, judged by its results, could have been worthier of the name of a broad and catholic minded Elphinstone, of the sympathetic care of an Erskine Perry—(hear, hear)—of the masterly direction of an Alexander Grant, or of the good fame of the British Government. Mr. Kohiyar hoped that it would ever be the aim of that Government that institutions, like this, founded on a broad, catholic basis, should flourish and multiply over the land. And he also hoped that in their van, and in the vanguard of enlightenment and civilization, undisturbed by the shears of Finance Committees, or the rage for local self-Government and its concomitant—the wraughing committee room—might flourish the time-honoured institution of which he proposed the toast, the Elphinstone Institution. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Vaman Abajee Moduk, the Principal of the Elphinstone High School, responded to the toast expressing his pleasure that it had been drunk with enthusiasm. If Elphinstone was not actually the founder of this institution, his wise policy had tended to that happy result. He was certainly the founder of the Poona College, whose fate, the speaker feared, was still regarded by people as trembling in the balance. Many were the brilliant men turned out by this institution, and among them no name was greater than that of their worthy chairman. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dinshaw P. Kanga gave the toast of the managing committee that had brought together a distinguished gathering of Elphinstonians. He thanked them for their successful organization, and made a particular reference to Mr. Lalkaka, whose exertions had chiefly brought about similar gatherings in various other places.

Mr. Dinshaw Jeejibhoy Dustor, in responding to the toast, urged with great force that something must be done for the admittance to these gathering of Elphinstonians in the humbler ranks of life by whom the present subscriptin fee was felt to be well nigh prohibitive.

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehtha, who was received with loud cheers, said:—Brother Elphinstonians, I am asked to propose the next toast—that of our chairman. In entrusting this toast to me, one of the most hopeless tasks that could be imagined has been assigned to me. I am asked to say something about a person, whose life and career and public services have been once and again described by tongues and pens more eloquent than I could ever hope to wield. If I attempted such a task, I would have to repeat an oft-told tale—the tale of a career which you have all more or less seen and watched with your own eyes, and which has met with general appreciation not only in Bombay, not only in this presidency, not only in India, but which has been appreciated throughout the British dominions, (loud cheers),—in, all its noble elements of simplicity. I am, therefore, not going to enter into the details of such a career; I will simply sum it up in the line in which the Poet-Laureate has described a noble character, and in proposing the health of our chairman, I propose the health of one who may be truly described as "a self-less man, and stainless gentleman." (Loud cheers.) All his past is before you; but there is perhaps one new incident since you last met to which reference might perhaps be made. But here I have again to restrain myself. I refer to Mr. Dadabhai's recent visit to England. Gentleman, we shall soon have a special opportunity to thank him for the good work done by him during his recent stay in that country, as a meeting is called by the Presidency Association early in January for that special purpose. (Cheers.) But letting the past to itself, I will ask your permission to say a few words about what Mr. Dadabhai has to do in the immediate future. With several of our well-known public men, many of them Elphinstonians, including my friend Mr. Telang, Mr. Dadabhai proceeds in a few days to Calcutta on what I consider a mission of high enterprize, *viz.*, to represent this presidency at the National Congress, which is to be held there during the last day of the year. Gentlemen, it is a matter of very great satisfaction that a gentleman like Mr. Dadabhai (cheers) is going to attend the Congress, which is fast becoming an event of high political importance in this country. (Hear, hear.) It is again satisfactory to remember that we, the people of this presidency, will be represented in that Congress by persons in whose moderation and judgment we can entirely confide. (Loud cheers.) There is very great reason for satisfaction that the voice of this presidency should be directed by counsels of moderation and of judgment. (Renewed cheers.) Two of the most important questions which will be discussed in the Congress, are the equal admission of natives into the Civil Services of this country, and the reform and extension of the Legislative Councils. These two important questions will be discussed in the Congress, and I hope that when Mr. Dadabhai will go with the representives of this presidency, he will deem it fit and proper to place before the Congress the right point of view, from which we in the Bombay presidency are making demands, both as regards the admission into the Civil Service and the extension and reform of the Legislative Councils. It has been alleged that we have been asking for these changes and reforms with the ulterior object of turning out the British from India. (Laughter.) You must have read in to-day's *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* a letter signed by F., who takes it for granted that these reforms are sought for to substitute entirely native for British agency in the administration and Government of this country, and after that is accomplished, to ask the English to walk out of the country, their task is done, and there being nothing left for them to do. Well, gentlemen, we, in this presidency are not fond of attempting to gaze too far into the dim and hazy future and dip into it as far as human eye could see, or for the matter of that, could not see. We are practical people and we are content to deal with practical politics, and gentlemen, the point of view from which we demand these reforms and these changes is very different from what the Anglo-Indian press very often delights in representing us to wish for them. Gentlemen you must have read the letters recently written by Principal Wordsworth in connection with the pamphlet, the Star in the East. I agree with him entirely when he says in one of them that the maintenance of British supremacy in India is one of the most important conditions of all political progress in this country. (Cheers.) When I say that, we are likely to go entirely with him in laying down such a proposition, I certainly should have wished that he had rather presented it from the point of view in which it was put by Lord Rosebery in his speech at St. Andrew's dinner. I should have added one more thing. I should have said that the maintenance of British supremacy was the most important condition of progress in this country at present, when founded in justice and righteousness as well as in strength. (Loud cheers.) You will remember that Lord Rosebery said that the British Empire in India must be maintained by English strength and English justice, (cheers), strength without and justice within. (Renewed cheers.) We in this presidency, are all earnestly of opinion that the maintenance of such British supremacy is one of the most essential and important things for this country as far as human eyes could dip into the future for the present. When we ask for these reforms in the Civil Service and in the Legislative Councils, it is not for the purpose of turning out the British from India; but we, at least, in this presidency, ask it from this point of view that we are sincerely convinced that these reforms are necessary and essential for securing the stability and permanency of that rule. (Loud cheers.) We ask for a larger infusion of natives into the Civil Service or the purpose of enabling the British to perform work which they cannot perform without asking the the natives of the country to freely and loyally cooperate with them. We ask for the reform and expansion of the Legislative Councils, because we also sincerely believe that the British will never be able to achieve rightly the government of this country, till the natives of the country are asked to help them freely and independently with their counsels. I trust that when Mr. Dadabhai leads our representatives in the Congress, he will base the demand for these reforms most distinctly and unhesitatingly on this, that it is not for the purpose of driving out the English bag and baggage from India, but that they are asked for because, our aim, our object, and our wish, so far as we could see into the dim future, is to maintain that British supremacy (cheers) which is to admit, the indispensable condition of Indian progress. As Iam referring to these matters, I should like to make a few remarks on one of the most important questions which ought to be considered at the Congress, namely, the questions connected with the appointment of the Civil Service commission, which is now in motion. Now, gentlemen, it has been said that the appointment of this Commission was not received with that cordiality, which its authors fully intended it to receive. It might be that suspicion was cast or intemperate words were spoken about the appointment of the Commission, but so far as this Presidency is concerned, we have never imputed bad faith. But we may confess that there has been a feeling of nervousness and anxiety as to the scope of the Commission. And the reason of it is this. All the agitation which has taken place with regard to the Civil Service question, and which had been carried on under the leadership of our distinguished chairman—(cheers)—for years and years past has been based upon one thing. We have taken our stand with regard to the question upon one of those rights, which we consider has been granted to us for ever by charters which are irrevocable. We have always agitated this question upon this basis that the charters of 1833 and 1858 have irrevocably told us that we, natives of India, are eligible for all service under the Crown without distinction of colour, caste and creed. This is one of our own fundamental charters, and it is upon the basis of these charters that we have continued the agitation with regard to the free and equal admission of natives into the Civil Service of the country. (Cheers.) That being our position, there was a sentence in the resolution appointing the committee which seemed to raise doubt on this point, because in one portion of that resolution there was a reference to posts in the service which were to be exclusively reserved for Europeans. It is not to be wondered at that it should be anxiously considered if this meant that the question settled by the charters for all time as to the equal eligibility of natives, was to be reopened, and that the Commission could consider measures utterly inconsistent with the declared policy of the Crown. The words I have referred to in the resolution, besides, sounded unfortunately as if they were taken from the resolutions of a past *regime*, that of Lord Lytton, whose despatches and resolutions are associated in our minds with pretty candid declarations that our charters were like pie-crusts made only to be broken. (Laughter and cheers.) There was then legitimate room for anxiety. But after the deliberate announcements of the illustrious nobleman who, at present, rules over us, made at Poona, nothing remains for us but to receive the appointment of the Commission in the same free and cordial spirit in which we have been assured by him it is designed. We must remember, gentlemen, that Lord Dufferin is not only a distinguished diplomatist, we must also bear in mind that he is a tried and distinguished administrator and statesman, and that he has to maintain a great reputation as an illustrious administrator and as an illustrious statesman. There is an end therefore to all doubt and anxiety, reasonable or unreasonable, and the only thing that now remains for us is to gird ourselves to the task of pointing out what we consider to be the only way in which the promises held out would be adequately fulfilled in regard to the appointment of natives to the Civil Service. That course has been over and over described. So far as natives of India are concerned they are entirely at one in that course—a course which was foreshadowed by our chairman a long while back, and which even I, so far back as 1867, suggested before a meeting of the East India Association in London. That course was laid down after mature consideration, and we still adhere to the opinion that it is the only one which will satisfy our legitimate aims and aspirations. That measure, recommended by all economic and politic considerations, is that simultaneous of an exactly similar character should be held in India and in England, with the proviso that with regard to the natives after they have passed examination in India they should be called upon to finish their education in the country from which we derive our inspirations and our knowledge. I trust that in the Congress which is now to be held all these views will be strongly and adequately represented by Mr. Dadabhai and his associates, with that moderation and judgment which characterized the proceedings of the Congress held in Bombay last year, and which I trust will characterize it this year. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

The chairman returned thanks for the exceedingly kind manner in which they always received the toast of his health. Referring to the letter on the subject of the Public Service Commission which had appeared that morning in the English dailies, Mr. Dadabhai said they need not concern themselves much about such creakings for this reason, that the Government themselves were perfectly satisfied about the goodness of the motives by which the people of India were actuated in their action. The Government of India in one of their despatches to the Secretary o State had distinctly stated that as far as the educated portion of the people of India was concerned, and their number was rapidly increasing, the idea of the subversion of British rule was utterly abhorrent to them. (Cheers.) Such being the testimony given to them from the highest quarters, they need not feel much concern at any misrepresentations, or misconstruction, or misapprehension of their motives. Mr. Pherozshaw had very well pointed out that their progress, political, economical, social and educational, depended entirely upon the continuance of the British rule. If they were now urging what they considered to be their claims, it was the best proof possible of the liberal policy of government which had enabled them to understand those claims and ask for them; and since the Government had put them in this position, it was not possible for them to misunderstand their motives, and to think that the people of this country could ever be so ungrateful, or so devoid of all appreciation of their own self interests, as to wish for the subversion of British rule. (Cheers.) Nay, when they asked for any claims, or desired any reforms, the Government would see in it the people's desire for their own good, as well as their sincere desire for the greater stability of the British rule. (Hear, hear.) In his resolution on the Public Service Commission, the Secretary of State had stated that he wanted the Commission to devise a scheme which should have some reasonable elements of finality in it, and should do full justice to the claims of the natives of India. With such a clear and straightforward avowal of the motives of Government in this matter, there could be no room for any misapprehension, and it would be the people's own fault, if they did not now come forward and say firmly, loyally, and respectfully, that such and such were their claims which in their opinion would do full justice to their desires and requirements. The Charter of 1833 was given to them, of their own free will, by the Government, without any agitation on the part of the people. At that time, it was felt by statesmen, as rulers of hundreds of millions, to be their duty to decide on what basis the British rule should rest in India. A debate took place in Parliament, in which Macaulay, Lansdowne, Ellenburgh and other eminent men took part, the question with all its *pros* and *cons* was fully discussed, and the result was that it was deliberately laid down that the admission of natives into the public service should be entirely irrespective of considerations of caste, creed or colour, but should solely depend upon the fitnes, of the individual. The Charter of 1833 was ultimately confirmed by our gracious sovereign in most emphatic and solemn terms stating that all her Magesty's subjects would be treated alike and would be held equally dear to the sovereign. (Hear hear.) With these issurances before them it was not for them to be whining and complaining that the Government was going to deprive them of what they had already got. All they had got to do now was to come forward and ask the Government plainly and distinctly to fulfil the solemn promises repeatly made to the people. The question would then naturally arise—which would be the most effective way of carrying out those promises? It fortunately happened that soon after the proclamation of 1858 was made known, a committee of the India Office sat upon this very subject and after a careful consideration, they decided that the best method of carrying out the spirit as well as the letter of the Act of 1858 would be to hold examinations for the public service simultaneously in England and in India. That was the fairest solution of the difficulty. Now that the whole thing lay clearly cut out before them, all that they had to do was to place it before the Commission, asking that the decision arrived at by the committee of the India Office should be acted upon. He would not go on that occasion into the question of the reform of the Legislative Councils, because at present the most important and burning question, as Lord Dufferin had properly called it, which had agitated them for a long time, was that of the admission of natives into the service of their country. (Cheers.) Rather than blame Lord Dufferin they should be thankful to him for the share he has taken in this matter, and it was now for the educated portion of the community to say what they wanted the Government to do for the benefit of the country. (Cheers.)

The company then adjourned to the fine hall of the school, where there was some entertainment in the shape of music. The gathering dispersed at midnight.

A MAGISTRATE ON THE QUESTION OF MAHOMEDANISM.

◆

On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. Kanga, pleader, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and stated that a Hindoo girl, named Dhoni, had come down to Bombay from Janjira, and desired to embrace Mahomedanism, but that the Cazee of Bombay declined to receive her into that religion without his Worship's permission, and she had therefore come here to make the necessary application.

Magistrate: Does the Cazee really require my permission?

Mr. Kanga: The woman says so.

Magistrate: Very strange; call her.

The woman Dhoni then stepped into the witness-box, and, in reply to questions by the Court, stated that she was a native of Janjira, and had been married there to one Mahadoo Kamlia Komba, who turned her out. Her parents also would not keep her in the house. She therefore came to Bombay and went to the Cazee, who declined to receive her into Mahomedanism without the Magistrate's sanction.

Magistrate: Why do you wish to turn a Mahomedan when you are a Hindoo?

Dhoni: Because I like to be a Mahomedan.

Magistrate: If you think you would better yourself spiritually by embracing Mahomedanism or any other religion, you are at perfect liberty to do so. The law leaves every subject of her Majesty free liberty to embrace or follow any religion he or she may choose. A Magistrate's sanction is not necessary. You may go and tell that to the Cazee Saheb. He knows that too well. Perhaps you have misunderstood him.

Dhoni then left the Court.

THE INDIAN SERVICES.

◆

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has prepared a lengthy memorandum on the subject of the Indian services. He says:—

The first deliberate and practical action was taken by Parliament in the year 1833. All aspects of the question were then fully discussed by eminent men. And a Committee of the House made searching inquiry into the whole subject.

After an exhaustive debate in Parliament, and an exhaustive inquiry before the Parliamentary Committee, we see that Parliament in both Houses adopted the following enactment, without any equivocation or reservation, in definite and noble terms. They deliberately enacted our first great Charter:—

"That no Native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company."

It should be remarked that, as it should be under the fundamental principle of the British rule—justice to all equally—the clause makes no distinction whatever between any classes or communities of Natives, Europeans, or Eurasians. Next it should be remarked, and what is of great importance, that this great Charter is a spontaneous act of our British rulers. Macaulay says "gratitude is not to be expected by rulers who give to fear what they have refused to justice." But this Charter is not wrested by the Natives on the field of battle, or at the point of the sword; there was no heavy pressure from Natives, no important Native was by way of agitation either in the debate or in the Committee, to influence the decision; it was the deliberate, calm, well and fully discussed act and decision of a great people and Parliament. It is done with grace, and the glory is all their own. It is their love of fair play and justice it is their deep sense of the mission which God has placed on them to lead and advance the civilization and prosperity of mankind, it is their instinct of freedom and their desire that, "free and civilised as they were, it was to little purpose if they grudged to any portion of the human race an equal portion of freedom and civilization," which have impelled them to grant with grace this first Charter to us, which redounds to their everlasting credit as the greatest and best of foreign rulers. If ever a people can be reconciled to, satisfied with, and be loyal to the heart to a foreign rule, it can be only by such noble principles and deeds. Otherwise, foreign rule cannot be beneficial, but a curse.

Twenty years passed and the revision of the Company's Charter again came before Parliament in 1853; and if anything was more insisted on and bewailed than another, it was the neglect of the authorities to give effect to the Act of 1833. The principles of 1833 were more emphatically insisted on. I would just give a few extracts from the speeches of some of the most eminent statesmen.

Lord Monteagle, after referring to some progress made by Lord W. Bentinck in the "uncovenanted offices," says:—"Yet notwithstanding his authority, notwithstanding likewise the result of the experiment tried, and the spirit of the clause he had cited (that of 1833), there had been a practical exclusion of them (natives) from all 'covenanted services,' as they were called, from the passing of the last Charter up to the present time."

Mr. Bright:—"Another subject requiring close attention on the part of Parliament was the employment of the natives of India in the service of the Government. The Right Hon. Member for Edinburgh (Mr. Macaulay), in proposing the India Bill of 1833, had dwelt on one of its clauses, which provided that neither colour, nor caste, nor religion, nor place of birth, should be a bar to the employment of persons by the Government; whereas, as matter of fact, from that time to this, no person in India had been so employed, who might not have been equally employed before that clause was enacted."

Lord Stanley:—"He could not refrain from expressing his conviction that, in refusing to carry on examinations in India as well as in England—a thing that was easily practicable—the Government were, in fact, negativing that which they declared to be one of the principal objects of their Bill, and confining the Civil Service, as heretofore, to Englishmen. That result was unjust, and he believed it would be most pernicious." This was said in reference to continuing Haileybury College without providing a similar arrangement in India.

Lord Stanley:—"Let them suppose, for instance, that instead of holding those examinations here in London, that they were to be held in Calcutta. Well, how many Englishmen would go out there—or how many would send out their sons, perhaps to spend two or three years in the country on the chance of obtaining an appointment! Nevertheless, that was exactly the course proposed to be adopted towards the natives of India."

Earl Granville:—"I, for one, speaking individually, have never felt the slightest alarm at natives, well qualified and fitted for public employments, being employed in any branch of the public service of India."

It is net neccessary for me to go into any more extracts. I come now to the greater and more complete Charter of all our political rights and national wants, I mean that great and gracious proclamation of our Sovereign, 1858.

I quote here the clauses which refer to the present subject:—

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects, and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil."

"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability and intergrity, duly to discharge."

"In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people."

Glorious as was the manner of the Charter granted to us by the Act of 1833, far more glorious still and magnanimous is the issue of the proclamation. It was not that the Empire was on the brink of being destroyed, or that the fear of a successful mutiny compelled the rulers to yield to any dictation,—no, it was at the moment of complete triumph over a great disaster. It was, as true to justice and humanity and to noble English instincts, that the nation held out this gracious proclamation, and thus ten times enhanced its value.

What more can we want? When this glad message was proclaimed to India in the midst of the rejoicings of the hundreds of millions, amidst illuminations and fireworks and the roar of canons, what were the feelings of the people? It was said over and over again—"Let this proclamation be faithfully and conscientiously observed, and England would not need one English soldier to maintain her rule and supremacy in India. Our gratitude and contentment will be her greatest strength." Since the Act of 1833, more than half a century has elapsed, and since even the glorious proclamation, more than a quarter of a century has elapsed. Intellectual, moral, physical progress has gone on steadily under the blessed educational work of our rulers. Whatever may have been the justification or otherwise for the non-fulfilment of the solemn and public promises in the past, there is now no excuse to delay a faithful, honest and complete fulfilment of those promises, which in reality are our birthrights from the very circumstance of our having become British subjects—and that we are not British slaves.

As far as these promises have been neglected, so far has there been failure in the financial and economic prosperity of India and in the satisfaction of the people. Inasmuch as these promises have, even though grudgingly and partially, been carried out, so far the hopeful conviction of the people is maintained that justice will at last be done and that the good day is coming. That good day has at last come. Let us loyally, respectfully and clearly ask for what we need and claim, and what has been promised us, as well as is our birthright as British subjects.

The question of the loyalty of the natives, and especially of that of the educated classes, is now no longer a doubtful one. Our rulers are perfectly satisfied that the educated are for English rule, that the very idea of the subversion of the British rule is abhorrent to them. I need but give you only one testimony, the latest, clear and decisive, from our highest authorities in India.

Government of India's letter to the Secretary of State, 8th June 1880, in reply to Mr. Cairds's minute Parl. ret. [c. 2,732] 1880:

"To the minds of at least the educated among the people of India—and the number is rapidly increasing—any idea of the subversion of the British power is abhorrent, from the consciousness that it must result in the wildest anarchy and confusion."

Our British rulers have rightly appreciated the true feelings of the Indian people generally, and of the educated particularly, in their above statement. It is simple truth. In 1833 the question of our capabilities and character was as yet somewhat open, our progress in education small, our feelings towards the British rule doubtful. Half a century has passed—our capacity, our loyalty, our progress in education and the integrity of the educated have stood the trial and are now undoubted. We have had 54 years of neglect, or a grudging partial fulfilment of the noble principles and promise of 1833. Let us have now a 50 years of a fair hearty trial of the promise. As long as such a fair trial is not allowed, it is idle and unjust and adding insult to injury to decide anything against us. The trial and responsibilities of office will and can alone further develop, our capabilities. Let the standards of test—mental, moral or physical,—be what they like, as long as they are the same for all—natives and Englishmen,—all we ask is "fair field and no favour," and honest fulfilment of the Act of 1833 and of the proclamation of 1858.

If this is done, I have no hesitation in saying that India will improve financially, economically, commercially, educationally, industrially and in every way, with amazing rapidity and will bring manifold benefits and blessing to England also. And last, though not least, India's loyalty will be firmly rivetted to British rule for the best of all reasons—self-interest as well as gratitude.

This great, or rather the greatest, Indian question,—'of the Services,'—has now come to a crisis. A commission is appointed to consider it. And, says the resolution appointing that Commission, that the Secretary of State for India intends that:—

"In regard to its object, the Commission would, broadly speaking, be required to revise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service." The natives have therefore well to realise the seriousness of the present crisis. Whatever is settled now will have to last, for weal or for woe, perhaps another half a century. This finality "and full justice" will be always opposed to any further demands or representations from us. It is practically good and essential for Government itself that there should be some reasonable elements of finality, for the continuation and development of dissatisfaction is not only injurious to the current administration of the country, but most probably productive of serious difficulties and troubles in the future.

Now is the time for the natives to give their most serious consideration to the matter, to speak out freely and loyally and firmly, to represent to our rulers what ought to be done.

We must remember that Government does not ask by us for a compromise. It distinctly offers reasonable finality and full justice to our claims. Our business is to ask, what we should have as full justice, and we may fairly hope that Government would act honestly us. Our claims are clear and already settled. All we have to do is to ask for their fulfilment.

The statesmen of 1833 knew well that it was a true act of sovereignty and statesmanship for them to decide what the future policy of the British rule was to be,—whether of justice, freedom and fairplay, or despotism and subjection; whether the natives were to be treated as British subjects, possessed of all the rights of British citizens, or as British slaves—mere hewers of wood and drawers of water,—subject to an Asiatic despotism, aggravated in all its evils by its being not even a native, but an entirely foreign domination and despotism. That policy was fully considered by those who were competent to do so. True to the English character and mission a glorious policy was spontaneously decided and solemnly proclaimed to India and the world, by a deliberate Act of Parliament.

Our position simply then is this:—

Here are our great Charter of 1833 and the still greater one of 1858. The half of a century since 1833 has developed every phase of the question and has brought it to a simple issue: that it is completely settled beyond all further question or discussion, that no distinction whatsoever should be made between the natives of India and any other British subjects. The gracious words, sealed by an appeal to the blessing of Almight God are these:—

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects, and those obligations by the blessing of Almighty God we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil."

Next, here are the two solemn promises and obligations of 1833 and 1858. Of 1833—"That no native of the said territories nor any natural born subject of his Majesty, resident therein, shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company. Of 1858—And it is our further will, that, so far as may be, our subjects of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability and integrity, duly to discharge."

The issue now is a simple one: how can these promises be "faithfully and conscientiously fulfilled" so that all the subjects of our gracious Empress "be freely and impartially admitted in all the services? Fortunately for us, the exact question has been already considered and decided by a competent authority.

Not long after her Majesty's proclamation of 1858, a committee was appointed by the Secretary of State for India of the following members of the Council of the India Office:—Sir J. P. Willoughby, Mr. Mangles, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Macnaghten and Sir Erskine Perry. This committee made its report on 20th January 1860 from which I give the following extracts:—

2. We are in the first place unanimously of of opinion that it is not only just but expedient that the natives of India shall be employed in the administrations of India to as large an extent as possible consistently with the maintenance of British supremacy and have considered whether any increased facilities can be given in this direction.

"3. It is true that even at present no positive disqualification exists. By Act 3 and 4 Wm. 4 C. 85 S. 87, it is enacted "that no native of the territories nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company. It is obvious, therefore, that when the competitive system was adopted, it could not have been intended to exclude natives of India from the Civil Service of India.

"4. Practically, however, they are excluded. The law declares them eligible, but the difficulties opposed to a native leaving India and risiding in England for a time, are so great, that, as a general rule, it is almost impossible for a native successfully to compete at the periodical examinations held in England. Were this inequality removed, we should no longer be exposed to the charge of keeping promise to the ear and breaking it to be hope.

"5. Two modes have been suggested by which the object in view might be attained. The first is, by alloting a certain portion of the total number of appointments declared in each year to be competed for in India by natives and by all other natural-born subjects of her Majesty resident in India. The second is, to hold simultaneously two examinations, one in England and one in India, both being, as far as practicable, identical in their nature, and those who compete in both countries being finally classified in one list according to merit, by the Civil Service Commissioners. The committee have no hesitation in giving the preference to the second scheme, as being the fairest, and the most in accordance with the principles of a general competition for a common object."

Here, then, are the solemn promises and their "fairest" solution before us on competent and hig authority, and nothing can be reasonably final that is short of this solution.

The question of the Uncovenanted Services is also very important. There must be some right, principle, and system upon which admission to these services should be based, so that class or community of her Imperial Majesty's subjects may have any cause to complain that the principle of the Act of 1833, and of the proclamation of 1858—of equal justice to all—is not fairly and fully carried out.

The first National Indian Congress of last year, which met at Bombay, very carefully considered the whole question of all the Civil Services, and passed the following resolution:—

"IV. That in the opinion of this Congress the competitive examination now held in England, for first appointments in various Civil Departments, of the Public Service, should henceforth, in accordance with the views of the India Office Committee of 1860, 'be held simultaneously, one in England and one in India, both being as far as practicable indentical in their nature, and those who compete in both countries being finally classified in one list according to merit', and that the successful candidate in India should be sent to England for further study, and subjected there to such further examinations as may seem needful. Further, that all other first appointments (excluding peonships, and the like) should be filled by competitive examinations held in India, under conditions calculated to secure such intellectual, moral and physical qualifications as may be decided by Government to be necessary. Lastly, that the maximum age of candidates for entrance into the Covenanted Civil Service be raised to not less than 23 years."

With regard to the expenses of the visit to England, that will be a charge on the public revenues of India, because already the selected candidates get certain allowances in England during their residence. The only difference will be an additional passage from India to England. Morever, such a charge will not be at all grudged by the natives of India, as it will be to improve the fitness and character of their own countrymen for their own service, and such charge will be amply repaid in the higher tone, character and efficiency of the services.

I am glad to say that in England this resolution has met with sympathy, not only from non-Anglo-Indians, but from many Anglo-Indians also. The only thing they desired particularly was, that the selected candidates of India should be made to finish their studies and reside for some time in England and pass necessary further examinations with the selected candidates of England. When they found that the resolution proposed such visit to England, they were satisfied.

The question now to be considered is, whether those gracious and solemn promises of 1833 and 1858 were made with the honest intention of being faithfully fulfilled or not? I do not think that any person, acquainted with the English character, traditons and history, will for a moment hesitate to say that there was honest intention. My own conviction is now deeper than ever that the British people and Parliament do mean to act justly by us, and to fulfil the gracious words which they have given to India before God and the world, by the mouth of our August Sovereign and by an Act of Parliament. Let us, therefore, respectfully and clearly place before the Commission our views as to how all the departments of the Civil Service in both superior and subordinate divisions should be hereafter recruited, and that as far as necessary, Parliament be solicited to give their legislative sanction thereto.

We should then respectfully submit to the Commission and to our Rulers, that the 4th resolution of the National Congress of last year is what we ask.

I do not here discuss the question of the Native Services in important relation to the economic and financial condition of India, and as an absolutely necessary and chief remedy for the poverty of India, as I have already given my views upon this subject in my papers on the Poverty of India, my correspondence with the Secretary of State for India, and others.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT BY A KHITMUTGAR.

◆

The following particulars of a horrible attempt to murder, by a khitmutgar, have reached the *Civil and Military Gazette* from Dharmsala.

"It seems that Surgeon-Major Oldham, 1st Gurkhas, had, some time ago, dismissed a table-servant as troublesome and unmanageable, but, on the man's promise of reform, took him back again. On Tuesday last, while Dr. Oldham and his two daughters were at dinner, the khitmutgar caught the elder Miss Oldham by her hair, drew her head back and cut her across the jaws and neck with a carving knife. Another servant, who was waiting at table at the time, hereupon ran out of the room; but the younger daughter, a girl of twelve or fourteen, attacked the assailant and managed to wrench the knife away from him, cutting her own hand severely. The khitmutgar then seems to have taken up another knife, and attacked the doctor, who, in the scuffle which ensued, fell undermost. The two daughters, however, managed to get the knife away from the khitmutgar a second time, though their hands were badly cut, before the man could do their father much harm. Eventually the khitmutgar was, with aid of a Jhampani, secured and handed over to the police."

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.

A FURTHER decline has taken place in the New York Exchange in London to dollars 4·79½ per £, and withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England are advised to the extent of £300,000 from the States and £225,000 for South America. In the meantime the market rates of discount have not altered, 3 months' Bills remaining at 4½, 6 months' at 4 per cent. per annum, nor is there any indication that the movement is likely to go beyond its present limits. Consols in London yesterday were ⅛ lower at 100⅝, French Rentes in Paris ¼ higher at 110½. Rupee Paper, although Silver is unchanged, has declined ⅛ on 4 and ⅜ in 4½ per cent. Indian Exchange Bank shares are quoted at £23 for Chartered, £19 for Mercantile and £58-10 for Hongkong and Shanghai.

In the Mincing Lane markets Reuter reports Linseed dull with with a decline of 3d. to 9d. per quarter. Rapeseed is unchanged. Wheat comes firm and 3d. per quarter dearer in No. 2 Club.

Respecting COTTON the general tenor of the advices from home is again quieter. The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, quotations for which were advanced 1-16d. all round, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. lower, and private telegrams called Surats also a shade weaker for future shipment. To-day's report is quiet with Surats freely offered, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, comprising 700 Surats, Americans to arrive 1-64d. to 1-32d. lower. In New York yesterday Futures were 5 points lower, and to-day they have further receded 3 points.

Our usual weekly comparison of the Liverpool statistics gives no very noteworthy feature. Supply is increasing all round as the new crops here and in Americans are being pushed forward to market. The Liverpool stock has gained during the week 48,000 bales, making it 92,000 bales over last year, while the visible supply for all Europe is 150,000 bales larger than on the previous Friday and 53,000 bales above the corresponding date last year. The American crop is coming forward very freely if the ultimate outturn is not going to be more than the leading authorities estimate, say about 6,400,000 bales. To our own thinking the run of the figures so far looks like something in excess of 6½ millions. The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1886	1885	1884
Week's receipts	256,000	235,000	258,000
„ exports to U. K.	100,000	66,000	89,000
„ „ Continent	95,000	69,000	87,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,187,000	3,141,000	3,319,000
„ exports to U. K.	1,165,000	929,200	1,141,000
„ „ Cont.	727,000	846,000	862,400
„ Stock in the Ports	1,030,000	1,019,000	1,016,000
Saturday's Receipts	37,000	38,000	26,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1886	1885	1884
Total supply of all kinds	2,920,000	2,867,100	3,081,400
„ Surats	244,000	129,700	332,000

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	572,000	480,230	528,890
„ London	15,000	16,000	45,000
American Afloat	250,000	261,000	307,000
East Indian „	35,000	9,000	21,000
	872,000	766,230	901,890
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	5d.	5 13-16d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞d.	4¼d.	4 9-16d.
Difference	1⅜d.	¾d.	1¼d.

Cotton here to-day has been very quiet. Bengals are still being pressed for sale at weakening prices, but other kinds are unchanged, that is to say, sellers continue to ask the same prices, without however getting buyers.

WHEAT is quieter than it was. Both for old crop ready and new for future delivery the demand has taken off again, and very little business has been done to-day.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	5,887	bales.
Wheat	37,586	cwts.
Linseed	4,472	„
Rapeseed	876	„
Gingelly	7,271	„

FREIGHTS are showing decided firmness, and for this month's loading two steamers, the Regal and the Khalif are reported to have been fixed at £1-2-6. Speculators are the charterers against previous engagements, and it rather looks as if owners were likely to get the better of the position for a time.

EXCHANGE to-day opened quiet at a partial 1-32d decline from the closing rates of yesterday, but a firmer tone supervened, and before the close of business for the day the former level had been fully recovered. We now quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....1s. 5⅜d. per Rupee.1-32 less frd.
Do. Telegraphic........1s. 5 23-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight ....1s. 5 13-16d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight ..1s. 6d. „
Francs, 3 months' sight ..1·90½

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with almost nothing doing at Rs. 97½ for Fours, Rs. 101⅛ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are steady. Bank of Bombays are still quoted at Rs. 740. Spinning and Weavings Mills are in one or two instances the turn dearer, but mostly unchanged. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have improved to Rs. 2,650. Kemp and Co., Ld., are up to Rs. 377, Treacher and Co. are in request at Rs. 1,165.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
Adjt.-Genl's Office, Head-Quarters.
Poona, 17th December, 1886.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—5th Bo Cav, (Jacob-ka-Risalas) Lieut C H Lewis, Offg Sqdn Officer to be Sqdn Officer and Adjt vice Capt Peirse, who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

6th Bo Cav (Jacob-ka-Risala), Lieut E M Cartwright, SC, Wing Officer, 20th Bo Infy, to be Sqdn Officer.

Lieut A E S Searle, SC, Wing Officer, 12th Bo Infy, is attached to the 1st Bo Infy and will command the Depôt of that Regt and that of the 25th Bo Light Infy, until further orders, vice Capt Wapshare, who has been ordered to rejoin the 26th Bo Infy

With reference to G O C No. 224 of 30th April last, Lieut G F Chenevix-French will rejoin the 3rd Bo Light Infy, on the expiration of the leave granted him in G O C of the 17th inst.

Under instructions from the Horse Guard War Office, it is intimated that :—

I.—Maj E H Wickham 1-1 North Irish Dn, RA, has been promoted Lieut-Col.

II.—Capt A N Rochfort, 1-1 C P Dn, RA, has been promoted Maj, and posted to 5-1 North Irish Dn, vice Wickham.

III.—Lieut G D A Alexander, G-3, RA, has been promoted Capt and posted to 3-1 C P Dn. He will proceed to England.

IV.—Lieut S V Thornton, G-3, RA, has been promoted Capt, and posted to 4-1 South Irish Dn., RA. He will proceed to England.

V.—Capt J H L Dallas, RA, has been posted to G-3, vice S M Roger's seconded for service as an Adjt of Auxiliary Artillery.

Lieut-Col C F James, SC, Comdt 2nd Bo Infy, returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the 13th Dec. 1886.

Lieut C H Pritchard, 9th Bo Infy, passed an examination in Somali, on the 29th Nov 1886, in accordance with the provisions of Sec IV of G O C No. 678 of 1877

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

7th Dn Gds—Capt D. de la M. du Boulay, to remain in England, from 12th Dec. 1886 to 4th Jany, 1887, on private affairs.

2nd Lanc Fus—Lieut-Col G D Wahab, to remain in England, from 4th Nov to 8th Dec 1886, on private affairs.

3rd Bo L I—Lieut G F Chenevix-French, SC, to India, for 90 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate under clause 51, I A C 1886, and in extension to 15th Jan, 1887.

Med Staff—Surgn-Maj or D B Brown, to remain in England, from 16th Nov, 1886, until provided with a passage to India, on private affairs.

The leave to Bombay granted—Lieut C F T Murray South Stafford Regt, (Offg Wing Officer, on probation 19th Bo Infy), in G O C, No 555 of 1886, is from 26th Nov 1886 to 25th March 1887, and not as therein stated.

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25—19 In the wrong paradise, A. Lang.
25—18 Tempest-driven, R. Dowling.
36—21 Lil Lorimer, Theo. Gift.
D.—38— 1 Law Reports, Allahabad, Vol. 8, Pt. 10, 1886, Berkley Memorial Fund.
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WE HAVE RECEIVED our new Consignment of Real Dresden, Crown Derby, Doulton and Limoges Porcelain. An inspection is invited.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
18, MARINE STREET.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FULLER—December 16, at Matheran, the wife of Capt H. Fuller, Bo. Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORREST—December 12, at Jhelum, the wife of Elton Forrest, Esq, of a son.

KELLY—December 11, at Pachmarhi, C P, the wife of Overseer P Kelly, Military Works, of a daughter.

LACEY—December 11, at Quetta, Beluchistan, the wife of J E Lacey, P W Accounts, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MAKINS—SUTTERBY—December 14, at Rutna, Sylhet, by the Revd J H Beck, James Makins, Manager, Puttareah Tea Co Ld, to Marian Isabelle, only daughter of the late J N Sutterby, of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.

DEATH.

GARSTIN—December 14, at Haldwani, Colonel C Garstin, Senior Commissioner of Kumaon, aged 49.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1886.

THE judgment pronounced on appeal by the Bombay High Court a few days ago in the suit *C. A. Turner vs. Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy and others* deals with a question of insolvency procedure which, whether from the point of view of law or of public policy is of considerable interest and importance. The insolvent estate was that of Candas Narondas, against whom, as long ago as August 1868, judgment was entered up for more than a crore and a half of rupees, but this had been reduced to rather less than half a crore. Early in the present year an application for leave to execute the judgment by attaching certain land and houses in Mombadevi and Cumballa Hill, with promissory notes and securities in the possession of the trustees, was made to the Judge of the Insolvent Court by the Official Assignee, and leave was granted. But on application for execution being made a few days later the Prothonotary took the objection that it was barred by the Statute of Limitation, and Mr. Justice Scott held that the objection was well founded. Against this ruling the Official Assignee appealed. The question at issue was mainly as to the interpretation and as to the applicability of the eighty-sixth section of the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848. The purpose of that section is to declare that in all cases where the insolvent has not obtained his discharge the Court may, if it think that the circumstances warrant it in so doing, direct a judgment to be entered up against him in the Supreme Court in the name of the assignee for the amount of the debts named in the schedule ; and then, if at any time it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the insolvent is able to pay such debts or any part thereof, or that he has died leaving assets for such purpose, the Court may, if it think fit, order execution on the judgment, the money to be distributed rateably amongst the creditors, and such further proceedings may be had upon the judgment as the Court may from time to time order until the debt be fully paid. It is further provided that a writ of *scire facias* shall be necessary to revive or to execute the judgment on account of any lapse of time or change of parties or otherwise. Then there is a clause empowering the Court to dismiss with costs against the applicant any application under the section which may appear vexatious or oppressive.

It will be seen at once that the section indicates no limitation upon the power of execution except such as the discretion of the Court may impose. The powers of the Court in the matter are purely facultative; but, unless they have been expressly curtailed by subsequent legislation, they are virtually inexhaustible by lapse of time. It was conceivable that the Limitation Acts which have been passed since 1848 might have defined, expressly or by implication, the period within which powers of execution would remain intact, and the future property of an insolvent would be held liable for the payment of his debts. Mr. Justice Scott's judgment, indeed, was based upon this conception. He seemed to have no difficulty in establishing that the principle of limitation was fully recognized in India, not only in actions between Europeans in the Supreme Court and its successor the High Court, but in the application of Hindu and Mahomedan law. The Court below therefore proceeded on the assumption that the general policy of limitation was operative in this country when the Insolvency Act of 1848 was passed. In this assumption the Chief Justice seems by no means to have concurred, for he pointed out that in 1848 there was no statutory bar by lapse of time to the execution of a judgment of the Supreme Courts, but they had a rule, like that of the Common Law Courts at home, that after a year had elapsed a writ of *scire facias* was necessary before execution could be taken on a judgment. The Appeal Court and the Court below seem here to have been at issue upon a question of fact, which however is rather of historical than of legal importance. For whether the principle of limitation was applicable in India or not at the time the Insolvent Act was passed is of little moment now. Such restrictions as there may be upon the application of the eighty-sixth section of that Act, which is absolute in the power which it gives to the Court to disregard lapse of time as a reason against execution, must be sought for in the two Limitation Acts of 1859 and 1877. If they cannot be found there they cannot be inferred from any such fact—if it is a fact—as that the general policy of limitation was recognized in India thirty-eight years ago. It seems reasonable to suppose that something more than a general enactment of the principle of limitation would be necessary in order to do away with the powers of the Court "at any time" to order execution upon the judgment if it think the insolvent able to pay his debts or if, as in this case, he has died leaving assets for the purpose. It has not been contended, however, that there was in either of the Limitation Acts a specific abrogation of this section of the Act of 1848. Mr. Justice Scott upheld the action of the Prothonotary on other and, it must be said, less intelligible grounds. The directions of section 86, he ruled, do not exclude limitation in time. They are simply intended to give a special value to the special publicity of the entering up of the order by the Court. In dispensing with the writ of *scire facias* they seem to declare that the mere entering up of the order is a sufficiently public proceeding, and thus they facilitate execution by dispensing with a form which entails delay and expense. The words "execution shall at all times issue," Mr. Justice Scott held can be read only subject to the operation of the general law. Here, however, the Appeal Court and the Court below were again in direct conflict, and on a principle of great importance. The Chief Justice took his stand upon the principle that *generalia specialibus non derogant*, inferring from it that the Acts of 1859 and 1877 should not be deemed applicable to judgments entered up under the eighty-sixth section of an Act passed eleven years before the earlier of them unless they showed—which it has never been contended that they do show—a clear intention to interfere with them. In the Court below, however, this principle had been reversed, and the general law—the law of limitation had been allowed to override the special law—the Insolvent Act of 1848, which had priority over it in time. The Appeal Court would doubtless have been ready enough to subscribe to Mr. Justice Scott's principle that the Legislature must not be taken to intend any alteration in the law beyond what it declares in express terms, or by unmistakeable implication. Only it seems easier to arrive by way of that principle at Sir Charles Sargent's conclusion than at that of his brother in the Court below, which seems as if it had been derived from the assumption that the Limitation Acts came first, and that the special provisions of the Insolvency Act must be read subject to the general directions of two measures which were enacted one of them eleven years and the other twenty-nine years after it.

The judgment, as we have said, is important from the point of view of policy. The commercial morality revealed in the Insolvency Courts in this country is certainly not higher, and most likely it is infinitely lower, than that which is exhibited in the proceedings of the Bankruptcy Courts in England. Strange disappearances of debtors and their effects, pleasant sojournings in the distant *mulk*—especially if the ancestral home be in some native State blissfully outside the jurisdiction of the Court and out of reach of the Queen's writ—and unsuspected and unrevealed assignments of property to friends and neighbours, who may have been themselves in difficulty, and may be in difficulty again—in all these incidents of the seamy side of commercial life there is enough to exhibit the general policy of the eighty-sixth section of the Act of 1848. There is a pretty general belief in the commercial community that the section as it stands, and as interpreted by the later decision of the High Court, provides a valuable safeguard against fraudulent insolvency. The consciousness that transferred property may, " at any time," even beyond the twelve years of the law of limitation, be attached by the Official Assignee, has not, as we know only too well, by any means rooted out the bad old practices which honest traders have such good reason for condemning. But it is a deterrent in no small degree. It carries with it a warning that fraudulent assignments and cunning transfers may some day be defeated through the vigilance of the Official Assignee. This present case, though there was no element of concealment in it, and though the action of the trustees of the deceased insolvent's estate was beyond suspicion, should be peculiarly instructive, inasmuch as it shows that even so long a period as eighteen years is not sufficient to reduce the power of the Official Assignee to intervene. It is not suprising that the Bombay Law Society, when making a representation to Mr. Ilbert last year on the subject of his Bankruptcy Bill, took the opportunity of urging the retention of the particular clause upon the interpretation of which the decision in the Candas Narondas case turned. Mr. Ilbert in the sixth sub-section of section 26 of his Bill proposed to enact that the Court may, in making an order of discharge, pass a decree against the debtor in favour of the Official Assignee for any balance of the debts proveable under the Bankruptcy which is not satisfied at the date of his discharge. But Mr. Ilbert further proposed that in that case the decree shall not be executed without leave of the Court, which leave may be given on proof that the bankrupt has since his discharge acquired property or income available for the payment of his debts. The Law Society, and we believe the Chamber of Commerce, have shown good reason why, in view of the frequency of fraudulent assignments by debtors who contemplate bankruptcy, the old section will be a more effectual safeguard against collusion, and their case is strengthened by the clear and authoritative definition of the rights of the Official Assignee and the powers of the Insolvent Court which the High Court has just pronounced.

THE lectures inaugurated by the Literary Society of the Free Church College promise to be both interesting and instructive, if we may judge from the first of the series delivered by Dr. Kirtikar, on Popular Botany. The Professor is well-known as an authority in the Botanical world, and whilst the whole of his address was full of practical application, some of the illustrations he chose were particularly happy. For instance, his remarks on the piteous waste of the cotton produced by the silk-cotton tree were very apt, although they might have been applied to a wider sphere. There are thousands of these trees up and down the Konkan, and the utilization of the beautiful soft silky cotton they produce might well occupy the attention of the Director of Agriculture. We are aware that experiments have been made with this view, but they were discontinued either from want of success or from want of perseverance. The mechanical genius of the age should surely be equal to getting over the difficulties of the short staple, which is understood to be the only obstacle to utilization. But we think that the lecturer erred when he overstepped the purely botanical limits, and ventured into the domain of agricultural economy. It is somewhat, and too much so, the fashion to appraise very low the intelligence of the cultivator regarding the capabilities of his fields. Are we to understand that the descendant of ancestors who have pursued for generations no other occupation but that of husbandry, is incapable of appreciating the theory of rotation of crops ? If he was, he would hardly be now in existence. Warkas, or hill lands, have well recognised rotations, varying in details, and varying in the duration of fallows, with the nature of the soil. Dr. Kirtikar expressed his opinion that rice-lands could be utilised and made productive during the six months, from November to May. In low-lying lands under the heavy monsoon of the Konkan, rice is the only crop we know of that can be grown, and to any one acquainted with the baked-brick appearance of the fields during the hot season there would seem to be something almost impossible in the lecturer's suggestion. It would puzzle the most scientific of professors to produce even a blade of grass where water was not available. As a matter of fact a true rotation is observed in these rice-fields ; a six months' crop being followed by a six months' fallow, and it is mostly owing to this annual rest that the land is able to support an annual crop. This recurring opportunity of recuperation is apt to be lost sight of when the question of exhaustion is discussed. The cultivator, doubtless, has, like the exponent of other trades, a tendency to work in a groove, but his line of education should be, not in interference with his well-established practices, but in the explanation of new possibilities. For instance, as we are discussing a botanical lecture, we may venture on recommending the extended cultivation of the wild mangosteen, or *kokain* (Garcinia purpurea), the *néw* (Irancha cedumba) and the cashewnut (Anacardium occidentale). The first yields the vegetable concrete oil, known as kokum, which is even used as a substitute for butter. The dried fruit is also useful in cookery, but we do not doubt that were attention paid to its cultivation the purely edible qualities of the fruit could be vastly improved by the elimination of the acidity. The *néw* is a tree of which little is known even in the districts where it occurs, but it bears an acceptable edible fruit, also capable of improvement in its pulp. The nut of the cashew is well-known, but, except in Goa and the Southern talukas of Rutnagherry, the tree has little attention paid to it. It appears, indeed, to be working its way northwards, and has uses in addition to being edible, the fruit being the source of a most powerful spirit and of a flux for soldering metals, so that the tree must be considered a most valuable one. However, it is not the cultivator alone whom the lecturer was able to address on the subject of wasted forces. Miles of road-side trees are planted by the State, and these mostly are remarkable for their uselessness. Of these the banian is a conspicuous instance. With wide spreading branches and comparatively thin foliage, it affords but poor shade, whilst its soft timber is worthless. It provides, indeed thousands of buds with an abundance of acceptable food, but that is all. Thick-foliaged fruit-bearing trees, useful too for timber, might have been substituted with advantage. We have not lost sight of the lecturer's essentially true remonstrances regarding the conservation of the knowledge of the qualities of plants and herbs by the native doctors, but we recognize in him one specially qualified to conquer the practical difficulties he alludes to.

IT would be improper to anticipate such distribution of praise or blame as may follow the official inquiry into the collision in the harbour on Saturday morning. Nevertheless, it would be nothing but a pedantic waiting upon events to withhold from Captain Raffin, the captain of the King Arthur, a recognition of the admirable judgment and courage with which he and those who co-operated with him minimised the results of the collision. There cannot be many instances on record in which with so large a number of lives in jeopardy, and with the conditions so little favourable to rescue, a collision in deep water has been attended with so little loss. The exact number of lives lost will not be ascertained until such return as the ticket offices of the Goa steamers down the coast can give has been received, but the rescue of about six hundred and seventy-five passengers out of a total roughly estimated at seven hundred leaves only a small margin for possibilities of catastrophe, and there is reasonable ground for the hope that the death-roll includes few if any other names than those of the four people who were found on board the Zuari dead from having been crushed in the collision, and that of a fifth who died from his injuries after being admitted to the hospital. The record of fatalities therefore seems remarkably and creditably small, and the more so if regard be had to the fact that an error of judgment on Captain Raffin's and the pilot's part in the critical moment succeeding the collision would almost certainly have frightfully enlarged the dimensions of the catastrophe. It was the decision to cease backing the engines and go slowly ahead as soon as the collision had taken place, which made possible the rescue of the six hundred and seventy-five of the passengers and crew of the Zuari, for it was in this way, with the fore part of the King Arthur planted into the breach in the side of the damaged steamer, that the latter was kept afloat. It was in this, apparently, that the salvation of the Zuari lay, and never was a decision promptly taken in the presence of imminent catastrophe more completely justified. The captain of the King Arthur organized safety for the seven hundred people whose lives were in danger with a watchfulness and a thoroughness of precaution against all contingencies of disaster which are worthy of all praise. This may be said with all propriety pending the inquiry, for it anticipates no finding at which the Court may arrive as to the cause of the collision. In regard to that special question, the only thing that can with propriety be said now is that the experience of the past few years has not by any means established the immunity of Indian coasting steamers from something more than the ordinary chances of the sea.

A STRIKING confirmation of our report last Thursday that the French had put up a flag at Dongarita on the Somali coast reaches us from London to-day. The party who, as we announced, left Bulhar to take down the flag have accomplished their errand, very much, as it seems, to the dissatisfaction of the French authorities, inasmuch as there seems to have been some understanding that it should remain until the competing claims of the French and the English to the place had been adjusted. Major Hunter, who has not hitherto been by any means open to the charge of taking up a too assertive attitude against the French or anyone else on the coast, has been called upon for an explanation of the incident. We should be sorry to prejudge the point in dispute, but if the position which England has taken up on the Somali coast is regular and lawful, it is extremely difficult to see how France can claim one square foot of territory between Zeila at the northern extremity of the Protectorate, and Berbera on the south.

TERRIBLE COLLISION IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

A PASSENGER STEAMER SUNK AND SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

EARLY on Saturday morning Bombay harbour was the scene of a frightful collision between the s.s. King Arthur, belonging to the Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company, and the coasting passenger steamer Zuari, belonging Messrs. Shepherd and Company. The accident was the most serious that has occurred in the harbour in recent years, it being attended by the loss of several lives and the sinking of the Zuari, which is the third steamer that Messrs. Shepherd and Co. have lost within the past few weeks, two others having been wrecked on the coast at Rutnagherry and Viziadroog, respectively, though fortunately without the serious loss of life and injury to limb involved in the present disaster. The Zuari, which was entering the harbour, had on board a full complement of passengers from Goa, Rutnagherry and other ports along the coast. It has been assertained that four lives have been lost, and that several passengers have been more or less seriously injured, but it is impossible to state the exact number of casualties until returns have been received from the various ports of call of the number of tickets issued. Great alarm and excitement prevailed in the town throughout the day, and the anxiety of friends and relatives was deepened by the exaggerated reports in circulation of the loss of life incurred by the collision, the estimates in the native town ranging from one hundred to seven hundred.

The collision occurred at one o'clock in the morning. The King Arthur was leaving the port for the Persian Gulf in charge of Mr. Speller assisted by Mr. Tomlinson. Mr. Speller is a third grade pilot, and it was only on the 1st instant that he was granted a licence to navigate vessels under 1,500 tons. Mr. Tomlinson is a probationer for the Pilot service, and was formerly an officer in the employ of the British India Steam Navigation Company. The King Arthur was loaded with a general cargo, consisting principally of tea and piece-goods, and carried also about seventy deck passengers. As the vessel neared the Sunk Rock Light-house, Captain Raffin, the commander, and the officers on duty on the bridge, sighted, as they imagined, a prow showing what appeared to be a dull white light. The moon was shining bright, but there was a blue haze about the horizon, which prevented the vessel being clearly distinguished, when she was first sighted, at the distance of about half a mile on the outgoing steamer's port bow. The King Arthur blew her whistle to call the attention of the incoming vessel, but the warning, it appears, went unheeded. After the lapse of about five minutes she came near enough to be distinguished, and from her size and the cabin lights, she was recognized to be the Zuari. When she came to very close quarters, she is said to have suddenly starboarded her helm and tried to cross the bow of the King Arthur. On seeing this, the pilot immediately ordered the engines to be stopped and reversed ; but, although the engines were going full speed astern it was soon found that a collision was inevitable. There was a strong flood at the time which brought the Zuari on bodily to the King Arthur, which struck her amidships on the starboard side. The loud crash attendant upon the collision startled the passengers, some seven hundred in number, from their sleep, and in an instant the Zuari presented a terrible scene of panic and disorder. In the first moment of excitement the passengers ran hither and thither frantically, and many, for the moment bereft of their senses, jumped overboard, but were afterwards rescued. The large number of women and children on board screamed and cried piteously, as they came to realize the jeopardous position in which they were placed. The situation was, no doubt, perilous in the extreme, and if the captain of the King Arthur and the pilot in charge had not shown admirable coolness and presence of mind in this trying circumstance, an appalling catastrophe, resulting in the loss of hundreds of lives, would, in all human probability, have occurred. As soon as the collision took place, they ordered the engines to be stopped and then to go slow ahead, so as to allow time for the passengers to be rescued. Mrs. Speller, by keeping the King Arthur on her course, showd clever seamanship, for the fact of her going ahead while her bows were jammed into the side of the Zuari, assisted in keeping the latter vessel afloat, and thus averted a disaster which would have been appalling in its effects if the order to go full speed astern, given by some one on board the King Arthur, in a thoughtless moment, had been obeyed. In that event the Zuari, by losing the support which the King Arthur rendered, would have sunk almost immediately. Captain Raffin did all he could to inspire confidence in the passengers, and, lost no time in taking measures to secure their safety. He ordered two boats to be lowered, one on each side, to pick up any passengers that might drop overboard, and, leaving Mr. Speller in charge of the bridge, he rushed away to the bow of the ship, where he found that the Zuari's engines were going full speed astern. He sung out to stop the engines, and inquired for the captain and engineers, but they were nowhere to be found. Shortly afterwards, a lascar came to him with the information that there was nobody in the engine room, and that it was filling fast with water. The passengers were, in the meanwhile, being transferred, as quickly as possible, to the King Arthur. The women and the children had to be carried bodily from one ship to the other, and Mr. Raffin speaks highly of the alacrity and promptness with which he was assisted in the rescue by his officers and crew, who had to put forth all their energies for the occasion. After all the passengers were got aboard, Captain Raffin, accompanied by his serang, went on board the Zuari to ascertain that none had been left behind. They found none on the spar deck, nor any below. When they went down to the main deck, they found that the port-side had been submerged up to the combings of the hatchway. As they picked their way in the "visible darkness" caused by a few dimly burning lamps, through the passengers' belongings that were scattered about in profusion, they hailed for any one that might have been left behind, but received no reply. On approaching the spot where the s. s. King Arthur's bows had entered the Zuari, they found the corpses of three males and one female who had been crushed to death. Three of them were Hindus, the fourth being a Goanese. After they had been quite satisfied, on a close search, that no living being had been left behind, they were preparing to leave the vessel, when they heard her groaning and lurching, and saw that the water was rushing in over the port bulwarks. They therefore lost no time in regaining their own vessel, and as soon as the captain had got on to the bows of his ship, he gave orders to go full speed astern, in order to be able to back out of the wreck in good time. About this time the Zuari was sinking head foremost, while the King Arthur had managed to tear herself away from the sinking vessel, which she had supported to such good purpose for nearly an hour. After all the passengers, about 675, had been safely taken on board the King Arthur, the third officer went out in charge of a boat to see once again if any one could be found in the water, and he picked up the captain, the mate, two engineers, and three firemen of the lost vessel, all Mahomedans, who along with a passenger, were clinging on to the bottom of an up-turned boat. It is stated that the Brooklyn, an American man-of-war, and the Bacchante; the Flag-ship of the Admiral, Sir F. Richards, had taken some part in saving lives ; but it is positively asserted by the captain that, although he burned blue lights and kept on whistling, he did not succeed in attracting the notice of any of the vessels far or near that were lying in the harbour. There can, of course, be no doubt that if any of them had got any knowledge of the accident they would not have been slow to come to the rescue. After the King Arthur had got clear of the wreck and dropped anchor, a boat was dispatched with a red lamp to stand by the place where the Zuari had sunk, to warn passing vessels of the danger. The Zuari was quite a new vessel, having been brought out from a dockyard at home only about two months ago. All that can now be seen of her the two mast heads showing a little above the surface of the water. The damage sustained by the King Arthur, roughly estimated, is about Rs. 20,000.

The King Arthur proceeded to Mazagon the next morning, when Mr. MacDermott, the Superintendent of the Water Police, came in answer to the police flag that was hoisted. The police officer removed ten persons, who were injured by the collision, to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they were promptly attended to by Surgeon-Major Arnott assisted by Mr. Easdon. Three of the men having been but slightly injured, were sent away after they had been duly treated, but the others have been detained in the hospital. One of the unfortunate patients, Appa Sucooba by name, who had his spine fractured and most of his ribs broken, died within an hour after admission into the hospital. The following is a list of the patients :—

Narsinho DeSouza, butler, aged 45. Both his thighs have been injured.

Caitan Albooker, cook. His collar bone and two of the ribs are broken.

Vishnoo Ithoo. Knee joint severely injured.

Succoo Dhondee, a girl aged 18. The whole of the left leg is cut open from the knee right down to the ankle.

Miranda De Souza, Christian woman. Her face is all bruises.

As the exact number of passengers on board the Zuari could not be ascertained, it is possible that a few persons have yet to be accounted for. There was also one death on board the King Arthur of a Mussulman, namely, that of Hasein Husein, who was going in a very weak state to die and be buried in the holy ground of Kerbella. It is supposed that the shock of the collision may have accelerated his end.

Dr. Blaney, the coroner, opened an inquest at the Morgue on Saturday afternoon on the body of Hasein Husein and Appa Succaram, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Hajee Ameer Beg said : I am a dealer in horses. I have seen the body and recognise the deceased, who was also a horse dealer. His age was about 45 or 50. He and I came to Bombay with horses about a month ago. During the voyage he was kicked by one of his horses on the right leg, and was laid up ever since. When he arrived here, he went to the hospital, where he received treatment and was advised to remain ; but he refused to do so, and got a barber to treat his injury at home. Four days ago his leg and thigh swelled up, became black and smelt, but he still refused to go to hospital, and said he wanted to go to his country. At noon yesterday he was carried into a victoria and conveyed on board a ship. On the way to the Bunder he fainted and appeared dying. I did not see him again till I see his body now.

Mr. James Lovell, the chief officer of the King Arthur, deposed : About 2 a.m. this morning, my ship was going out of the harbour, and we were abreast of the Sunken Rock Light. We were going at a speed of about six knots, when we came into collision with the s.s. Zuari, a ferry steamer. The pilot was on the bridge. After the collision it was reported to me that the deceased was lying sick on the deck of my ship. I went to him and found him lying cold. He spoke and we wrapped him up in a blanket. We flew the Police flag and also the doctor's. Superintendent MacDermott then came on board and took the deceased away. When we were locked in the Zuari and saw she was sinking, the captain, myself and the other officers went on board and transferred her passengers on to our ship as rapidly as we could. We passed over 677 passengers from the Zuari, and it took about an hour and ten minutes to do so. There was great excitement among the passengers and they crowded to get on board. Four of them were picked out of the water by the third officer. There was a bright moon shining. We struck the Zuari amidships on her starboard side, and she sank twenty minutes after we got clear of her, when all her passengers were aboard of us. The tonnage of our ship is about 1,047. Our lights, which consisted of a bright light on the fore topmast stay, a green light on the starboard side of the bridge, and a red light on the port side were burning brightly. The first I saw of the Zuari was a few minutes about two, before the collison. I was then forward, securing the anchor. I saw her lights burning very poorly ; they were one at the masthead and one green one on the starboard side of the bridge. They were both burning very dull. We were steering our channel course, and the tide was at half-ebb.

Mr. Joseph MacDermott, Superintendent in charge of the Water Police said, touching the death of Appa Succaram :—At 7 a.m. to-day, I observed the police flag flying on board the s.s. King Arthur. She was then under steam going towards the P. and O. moorings. I went on board and the captain of the steamer, Mr. Raffin, reported to me that a collision had ocurred between his steamer and the ferry steamer Zuari. I made enquiries as to who were injured and found the deceased lying on the deck. He was groaning with pain in his left side. He could not stand, and I had him carried into the police launch, and removed with eight others to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The captain showed me the dead body of Hasein Hosein which was lying on the deck.

The Coroner : But who saw him die ?

Mr. MacDermott : I saw his body on board.

The Coroner : Yes, but we want the person who saw him die. In the absence of that evidence we cannot proceed to-day. There can be no difficulty in getting that testimony, as there must have been numbers of other Moguls with him at the time. I can't close the inquest in this way.

Addressing the jury the coroner remarked that he was very sorry, but he would have to adjourn the inquest. The inquiry could not be complete without the evidence of some one who had seen the man die. There could be no difficulty about that, and he hoped that at the adjourned hearing that evidence would be forthcoming. The inquest was then postponed to Tuesday at 4 p.m.

In reply to Dr. Blaney's question whether there had been any more casualties, Mr. MacDermott stated that as far as he yet knew one, a Portuguese, was reported by his brother and sister as missing, and was supposed to have been drowned. There were nine injured altogether, of whom two had died. How many were drowned it was difficult to say. As the captain of the Zuari only believed he had 707½ passengers on board, and only 677 had been saved by the King Arthur, there was therefore, if he was correct, about thirty missing.

The Coroner : It seems a very serious and ugly affair. The best way would be to have the *battica* beaten during the three days of adjournment in all parts of the city, in order that we may get at the correct number of persons who were actually expected. You can inform the Commissioner that it suggested itself to me to have it done. Telegrams could also be sent to the ports the steamer touched at, so as to get at the number of the tickets issued there.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Summonses for conspiracy have been issued in Dublin for the arrest of six of the principal promoters of the plan of campaign against the payment of rents.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were thrown from a car yesterday while driving. Mr. Dillon is confined to his bed from the injury he received.

LONDON, Dec 19.

The plan of campaign which has been formulated by the Parnellites against the payment of rents in Ireland has been proclaimed an illegal conspiracy by the Government, and participators in it are warned that they render themselves liable to prosecution, and that the money collected will be seized by the authorities.

The proceedings against Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris and Sheehy have been abandoned at Loughrea, and the defendants instead will appear at Dublin for trial on Tuesday next together with Messrs. Redmond and Crilly, the whole of them charged with conspiracy.

THE FRENCH ON THE SOMALI COAST.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Owing to the representations made by the French Government, Major F. M. Hunter, the British Political Agent on the Somali Coast, has been asked to explain the removal of the French flag from Dongareta. Both France and England claimed the Protectorate there, but pending an understanding it was agreed to maintain the *status quo.*

AFFAIRS AT NATAL.

DURBAN, Dec. 17.

The motion praying for the removal of Sir Arthur Havelock has been carried in the Natal Council by a large majority.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

ROME, Dec. 17.

Signor Ricotti, Minister for War, has declared in the Italian Chamber of Deputies that Italy is able to mobilise a force of four hundred thousand men promptly.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* ridicules the candidature of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha for the Bulgarian throne.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.

The Reichstag has adjourned for the Christmas holidays without having advanced the Army Bill.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, Dec. 18.

The French Chambers have voted a temporary Budget, and the session is now closed.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

An agreement has been concluded here between the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government, whereby the width of the Canal from Port Said to the Bitter Lakes is to be increased to forty-four metres, and thence to Suez to sixty, five metres.

THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ZAYGYO, Dec. 18.

In the Ava district Boh Twayit, a dacoit chief, has been killed.

Sagaing reports, dated the 16th, say that columns, with surrendered dacoits as guides, are hunting Hla-Oo. Dacoits still continue to surrender.

Disarming of the districts is being strictly enforced with much success.

THEIR HIGHNESSES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 19.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught will arrive in Bombay from Poona by the Sholapur mail train on Tuesday morning.

Nothing certain has as yet been discovered about the robbery, but the District Superintendent of Police returns to-morrow, and the police are actively following up all possible clues.

DESTRUCTION OF THE JHELUM BRIDGE BY FIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The bridge which is building over the Jhelum has been destroyed by fire. Both the main girders have fallen. Owing to the high wind the fire could not be extinguished.

THE MAHOMEDANS AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

The National Mahomedan Association has resolved not to take part in the proceedings of the National Congress. In a letter they say that they have so decided because, first, there is no question in the Congress list which in their opinion is not receiving the attention it deserves from the Government of India and the Government in England; secondly, they are satisfied that no good can result from any attempt to force the hand of Government on important questions. Indeed, they think that the circumstances of our common country are such as to suggest to all interested in its welfare a policy of confidence in Government. The Mahomedans have every hope that a full measure of liberal treatment will be accorded them, and while they have at heart the welfare of the people as much as any other public body, and as fully appreciate the necessity for wide and liberal administration, yet they can see no possible advantage to the country or community from the present movement

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, Dec. 19.

Rao Bahadoor G. P. Apte and Rao Sahebs B. S. Sahasrabudde, R. P. Karandiker, G. V. Ranade, G. G. Kuber and M. G. Kuber leave here to attend the National Congress at Calcutta to represent the Satara district.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The *Gazette of India* notifies that to encourage the study of Chinese, the language in Burma, Commanding Officers who pass an examination equivalent to the higher standard in Burmese will receive a reward of Rs. 2,000. A preliminary test will entitle officers to special leave on full pay at Bhamo or in China to study the language. After passing it in the Bhamo frontier dialect, officers may gain a further reward of Rs. 2,000 by qualifying in one or two of the principal dialects.

THE HON. MR. BOURKE AND THE MAHAJANA SABHA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 17.

The Hon. Mr. Bourke, in reply to an address from the Madras Mahajana Sabha, said that if members of the Sabha, or any other gentlemen, should at any time wish to see him on any matters of public interest, he would be very glad to receive them. In reply to a similar address from the Triplicane Literary Society, he said that it will always be his intention to carefully note the opinions of those whose learning, ability, wisdom and moderation in the discussion of public affairs, rendered them entitled to the name of the true friends of the people of India.

This is alluded to by a local paper as the end of the Goshe government in Madras.

OBITUARY.

Mr. H. E. Chareb, Traffic Manager, Madras Railway.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Kerbella; outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, Dec. 18.

The P. and O Company's s.s. Khiva, from Hongkong, 10th December, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Total week's sales of Cotton	63,000 bales.
" " " Surats	7,000 "
" " Imports of Cotton	132,000 "
" " Surats	5,000 "
" Stock of Cotton	Mutilated.
" " Surats	78,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London	15,000 "

From a number of letters which have reached us, it appears that considerable dissatisfaction is caused by the masters of Shepherd's coasting steamers neglecting to anchor at the ports they stop at on the coast for embarking or disembarking passengers. The consequence, we are told, is that the steamers keep pitching and drifting in the open surf of the ports, and this in the dark nights and early mornings is a source of great danger to passengers. The native papers on the coast complain greatly about this, and have called the attention of the authorities to the matter. "As the steamers are in no hurry," says one correspondent, "and have steam power for drawing up the anchors, there is no real reason for this neglect, and the people think the masters are to blame for this want of a very necessary precaution." Another correspondent says:—"If they never anchored, people could not complain, but they do anchor sometimes (when some big wig is on board), and not at other times, apparently at the whim of the masters of these coasting steamers."

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been on a visit to Hyderabad, where he has been entertained at dinner by the Minister.

Dr Giles, who was attached to the Chitral-Kaffirstan mission, is now in Calcutta, writing his report on the geology of the country.

It is understood that the European Civilian who is to undertake the duties of private secretary and adviser to H. H. the Nizam will join his new appointment by the end of the year.

It has been decided to publish the daily proceedings of the Public Service Commission. The first meeting took place at Lahore on the 15th instant, when Sir Charles Aitchison, the president, sketched the programme which the Commission proposed to follow.

Mr. Justice Norris, of the Calcutta High Court, who proceeded to England at the beginning of the long vacation, has been granted leave for a year. Mr. J. G. Apcar, Clerk of the Crown, is also about to proceed to England on leave.

Sir H. C. Mance, Kt., C.I.E., Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraphs, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd instant.

Lieutenant J. H. Dyer, 17th Lancers, stationed at Lucknow, was riding from the barracks on Wednesday afternoon last, when he fell from his pony and was killed instantly. His neck was broken. The deceased had only been in the service a little over five years, having joined his regiment in July 1881.

It is believed at Bhamo that the Chinese authorities in Yunnan are implicated in the recent Chinese riot at that place. If the searching investigation which Mr. Burgess will conduct should prove the suspicion well founded, the matter must be diplomatically dealt with by the Governments of Great Britain and China.

No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers and Minners, has been put under orders to proceed from Peshawur to Quetta during the present winter, and will be replaced at Peshawur by a Company on return from Burma.

A transfer of territory has been effected, between the British Government and the Scindia Durbar, by which the lands belonging to the latter, for some miles on the western side of the recently ceded fort of Jhansi have come under British sovereignty.

The military authorities in India have under consideration the introduction of ballooning into India; and in connection with this subject Lieutenant J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E. has been placed on special duty at Roorkee, for the purpose of preparing and submitting a scheme for its introduction into this country. While engaged on this duty, Lieutenant Macdonald will be attached to the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

A correspondent, writing from Hoti Mardan to the Lahore paper, says, of a troublesome little people who have almost slipped out of remembrance lately:—"The Boners are all for giving in to the Government; the only man of importance who still holds out being Nasar Shah (Nurazai). They are in great trouble about the rifles they have to return as part of their punishment. They say they only have twelve, and that God alone knows where the others, stolen within the past two years, have gone to."

Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I, whose name appears in the last *Gazette of India* as admitted to Colonel's allowances, with effect from the 9th of December, will nevertheless retain his appointment as Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and his seat in the Legislative Council, till the 15th of April, 1887; the Secretary of State having sanctioned this extension, to let Colonel Davies see the Punjab Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills through the Council. Colonel Davies, who has been in Camp, has returned to Lahore; and is one of the cloud of witnesses to be examined by the Public Services Commission.

The total number of persons in Bengal assessed for the License Tax in the year 1885-86 was 75,396, but of this number 5,215 were exempted on the grounds of objection, and 299 on appeal, leaving the total number of persons to pay the tax at 69,882. The assessees showed an increase of 352 during the year, and as the total population of Bengal is estimated at 66½ millions, one person in every 951 paid the tax, and the average rate of taxation was one rupee to every 56 persons. The total net collection for the year amounted to Rs. 14,29,120, which is slightly less than in the previous year, and is ascribed to the general depression of trade and to the revision of a number of original assessments.

Mr. A. Colquhoun has reasonable ground for complaint against his treatment by Government. When it was decided to annex Burma, he was appointed Deputy Commissioner, it being distinctly stated in the despatch issued by the Government of India in February last that no lower appointment could be offered to him than that of a fourth grade Deputy Commissioner. Yet after a few months he has been quietly re-gazetted to a lower appointment. He is now gazetted as a "promotion," to the rank of Deputy Commissioner, fourth grade, from the 1st of August last, and as a consequence he has already been superseded by at least three Bengal Civilians, and is liable to be further superseded to an indefinite extent.

The total area of protected forests in the Punjab in the year 1885-86 was 321 square miles, being an increase of only ten miles from the beginning of the year. Out of an area of 1,112,196 acres of "gazetted" forest land, 924,937 acres have been surveyed, and of a total of 8,381,833 acres of "ungazetted" land under Forest management, 3,801 500 acres have been surveyed. The total outturn of all the forests, including reserves and protected and district forests, was over two lakhs of tons, of which 2,881,200 cubic feet were removed by Government agency. The floods during the year were not favourable for the removal of timber, but there was a slight increase in the timber brought to the depôt, where there was a brisk demand for logs; and 626,924 cubic feet were sold, as against 580,873 in 1884-85. The sales in the Hazara, Rawul Pindi, Chenab, and Lahore divisions also increased largely, and 521,210 cubic feet were sold from the Changa-Manga plantation to the North-Western Railway. The revenue for the year was Rs. 8,50,419, as compared with Rs. 7,49,352, in the previous year, but the expenditure also increased from Rs. 5,58,070 to Rs. 6,75,483, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,74,036, or less by Rs. 16,346 than in the previous year.

The Government of the North-West Provinces has submitted to the Government of India proposals relating to the establishment of a University at Allahabad. The principal arguments used in favour of the scheme are the general desire of the educated community for a separate University, the want of harmony between the course followed in certain classes of schools in these provinces and the Calcutta Unversity curriculum; the distance of Calcutta from Allahabad and consequent exclusion of representatives from Upper India from the government of the University; the number of alternative subjects allowed at Calcutta, which overtaxes the limited educational staff of these provinces; the impossibility of subjecting candidates under the present arrangement to an oral examination, a need especially felt in the science course; the imperfect way in which the Calcutta curriculum provides for instruction in Sanskrit and other Oriental classics; the excessive and annually increasing volume of work which is thrown on the Calcutta examiners; the probabilities that with a local University natives of these provinces will be more largely available for the higher grade of the public service; the increasing demand, among the upper classes of native society, for a liberal education; the associations, that would gradually gather round a local University, and generally the impulse which would be given to higher education at a time when the country requires it.

ARRIVAL OF THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Reay, who returns to Bombay, from his Gujarat tour, on Tuesday, the 21st instant, is timed to arrive by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, at the Grant Road Station at 6 a.m. His Excellency has been pleased to dispense with the attendance of a guard of honour and the heads of departments. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the saluting battery to announce his Lordship's arrival in Bombay.

TO MY MISTRESS'S EYEBROW.

Made by Nature or by Art
Tell me! Tell me, which thou art!
Are there crayon touches there?
Wilt thou prove the worse for wear?
Lovely eyebrow, fain I'd know,
Art thou all put on or no?

ORLANDO.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

A field of about eight and twenty met the master at Parla, where the last meet of the Bombay Foxhounds was held, instead of at Andheri, as originally advertised. The morning was cold and dry, and but scant hopes of sport were entertained, as the prospect of scent lying seemed very poor.

Shortly after daybreak a move was made across the railway line in the direction of the Chackla covert, where the hounds hit on a line, but it was so stale that they made little of it, although they owned to, and followed it up for about ten minutes. When the Master was satisfied that no good was to be done with it he drew another covert, but without success, and it was just seven o'clock, when a leading hound gave tongue, and the pack settled down a good hunting run of about forty minutes. The line of country taken by the Jack to begin with was much the same as on Wednesday last, but after crossing the Andheri-Vehar road, he took us over mango-tree hill, and after one or two judicious doubles, whereby he, no doubt, hoped to save his brush, he made for the cocoanut groves in the direction of Vehar, where he was run into and broken up after giving us a run with which all the field were well satisfied. The meet on Wednesday next is at the Rifle Butts at Bandora.

EDUCATION OF NATIVE LADIES.

An interesting meeting was held on Saturday afternoon at Mr. Budroodin Tyabji's house o Breach Candy, to hear the yearly report of Mrs. Hirst's school for native girls. A large number of native ladies, the mothers and friends of the pupils, were present, and followed the proceedings with attention. Dr. Edith Pechey read Mrs. Hirst's report for the year 1886, which stated that—

> The school was opened in October 1883, since which date it has been steadily growing. The average attendance for the three years ending October 1884-85-86 was 18, 36, and 40, respectively, and the number of pupils now registered is 46. The system of education is elementary, and the children are taught according to the Government standards up to the 6th standard; but these are not strictly followed, the principle acted on being to adopt the subject more to the intelligence and interest of the pupils than by following any hard and fast lines. The drawing class, which was commenced towards the end of last year, was fairly attended. The subject is a most important one, and is considered essential in all large schools, and it is to be hoped that parents will more generally allow their children to attend the class. It is suggested that the children would make better progress with their studies if the translations were made in Gujarati. The subject is receiving attention.

The report concluded with the hope that in future there would be an improvement in the regularity of attendance on the part of the pupils, which would greatly facilitate the work of the school. Miss Pechey in a brief and happy address said that it gave her pleasure to preside on this occasion, when she was asked to read the report of a well-established and very flourishing school for the instruction of native girls. It was satisfactory to find that the native ladies of Bombay were becoming alive to the necessity of educating their daughters, and bringing them up so as to be fitting companions of well-educated husbands, not that that special advantage was the soul of the highest incentive to the cultivation of the inteligence of girls. The school had progressed steadily from the time that it was opened, and the number of pupils had constantly continued to increase, until now there is no accommodation in the premises available for additional pupils, and it has been found impossible to entertain any applications for admission. In addition to the usual subjects the pupils were taught music, singing and needlework of every kind. The progress made by the pupils in music was highly satisfactory, and the precision, time and taste of the execution of the different pieces given in the programme, showed that they had been well taught. The needlework was very good and exhibited considerable skill and industry on the part of the young ladies. Miss Pechey urged upon the parents of the pupils the importance of permitting and encouraging regularity of attendance at the school, which was essential to progress in their studies. The programme of the evening included recitations in English by the young girls, who showed that they had taken full advantage of the educational opportunity afforded them.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

The following was the state of parade on Saturday:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergts.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A. Company.	...	1	1	...	3	2	19	26
B. "	...	1	1	...	1	...	18	21
C. "	...	1	1	...	2	...	19	23
D. "	...	1	...	2	4	...	23	30
E. "	...	1	2	...	2	1	22	28
F. "	...	1	...	...	3	...	18	22
I. Cadets.	...	...	1	...	3	3	36	43
K. Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
M. Cadets.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20
N. Cadets.	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	6
Staff & Band.	2	...	1	...	1	...	26	30
Army Staff.	...	1	...	...	3	...	5	9
Total ...	2	7	7	2	23	6	221	268

The following officers were on parade:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley; Major F. S. Hore; Capt. and Adjt. H. S. B. Hodgkinson; Captains R. S. Brown, E. R. Freeborn, G. W. Roughton, J. P. Baird, C. H. B. Forbes, and E. F. Nicholson; Lieutenants F. Place, G. Lund, W. Jefferies, T. M. English, T. J. Bennett, and F. W. English; and Qr.-Mr. Soundy.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil.—In Throat Diseases its efficacy is unequalled. Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes:—"The value of Dr. de Jongh's Cod-Liver Oil as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KATHIAWAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, Dec. 16

Throughout the tour of his Excellency the capitals of the various States have vied most successfully with each other in welcoming the Governor and Lady Reay, but it has been reserved for the good people of Bhownagar to give proof of the popularity of the head of the local Government by a demonstration which, as a manifestation of hearty good-will, could only be matched in the chief city of Western India. And even in Bombay itself it is a rare occasion for such exceptional feeling to be exhibited on the part of the masses, as was evidenced on the occasion of the entry into Bhownagar last evening. The subjects of his Highness the Thakore Saheb have been profoundly moved by the high honour conferred upon their ruler, and gratitude has prompted them to an outburst of general rejoicing, which, apart from the golden opinions won by Lord and Lady Reay throughout their journeys, has imparted an additional enthusiasm to the reception accorded their Excellencies here. In the arrangements for the lodging of his distinguished guests, his Highness has taken a personal interest, and the camp and guest-house in the Panwadi, where the Governor and his staff are located in a leafy paradise, rival those which distinguished the Rajkote camp, one of the best planned that I can call to recollection. A deputation proceeded early yesterday afternoon to Songadh station on behalf of the State, there to meet their Excellencies on the return from a hasty trip to Palitana, and accompany the special train for the remainder of the journey. For this pleasant duty there were nominated Azam Vithaldas Samaldas, Dewan of Bhownagar, Mr. M. M. Bhownagri, C.I.E., State agent to his Highness in Bombay, and Mr. Lakshmishankar Hariprisad, the Commissioner of Customs. The train conveying the Governor and his suite came to a halt alongside the platform punctually at half-past four, a salute in fog signals, laid along the rails, being fired as the carriages entered the station. His new decoration—the G.C.S.I.—was the most striking feature of the dress of his Highness, who had early arrived at the station, and now as they alighted from their saloon bade Lord and Lady Reay a cordial welcome to his capital. The leading officials of the State were presented to the Governor, who shook hands also with Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar and others whom he recognised, and, before consenting to enter his carriage, inspected the guards of honour drawn up beyond the shamiana, one furnished by the Ghadechi Volunteer Rifles, under Captain Macpherson, and the other of the State armed police, an excellently disciplined and well-appointed force. The seventeen rounds which compose the Governor's salute were fired rather too near the station to be pleasant, a light gun battery of the State artillery, the pieces drawn by fine teams of Guzerati bullocks, being placed just beyond the railings of the station premises. The Governor has in the course of his present tour been familiarised with a variety of processions, but the one in which his Excellency now assisted was in its way as peculiarly illustrative of the State as the long train of princes and their cavalcades at Rajkote was of the province. The leading carriage occupied by his Highness and the Governor, faced by Colonel Wodehouse and Captain Phayre, was drawn by four splendid grey walers, and was immediately followed by that of Lady Reay, whom Miss Wodehouse, the Dewn and the Political Secretary (Mr. Lee-Warner) accompanied; nearly a score of other vehicles following after. These carriages formed the centre of a long train which occupied nearly an hour in reaching Panwadi. In addition to the mounted escort composed of his Highness' private secretary and suite, there were the native and Sillidari sowars, the elephants, in all the glory of fantastic colouring, gorgeous howdas and Sirbandis, the armed police with their band and two half regiments of Rissala. A distinctive character was given to the pageant by the presence of some three hundred Girassias, who rode fully accoutred with spear and shield, and bestrode horses full of the fire and mettle for which the Kathiawar breed are famous. Many of their weapons were richly mounted in silver, and the quaint trappings of the horses were of the same metal. State palanquins and chairs were paraded, and among the processional horses was that noted Kathi sire, Redo, a patriarch among his kind, who now is numbered with his Highness's stud. All along the route the houses were packed as closely as the Strand on Lord Mayor's Day, men, women and children climbing even to the roof-toops where shop, window and verandah were insufficient to accommodate the thousands who had thronged into the city. The busy trade of the city had been wholly suspended, and even the Jain ascetics were infested by the prevailing excitement, groups of these residents of the capital appearing at various points, their mouths closed by that muslin respirator which guards them against swallowing the minute forms of life, but their eyes all agog at the unusual liveliness pervading their less contemplative neighbours. Flags and streamers were displayed by every householder, and in the general scheme of the decorations an important part was played by paintings illustrative of the every-day occupations of the native artizan and shopkeeping classes, the fidelity of which was attested by the glee with which the familiar street scenes were identified. A favourite feature in the decorations was the portrait of his Highness, and, if the multitude of pictures of their ruler proudly exhibited by his subjects forms any criterion of the affection with which the Thakore Saheb is regarded, he must indeed "sit high in the people's hearts." Proceeding through the old gateways through the town, past the Gunga Julia Tank and by the public garden, to Panwadi, his Highness there saw their Excellencies comfortably installed and then took leave. Early this morning his Highness accompanied their Excellencies on a drive, in the course of which the party visited the paddock where the horse-breeding operations of the State are so successfully conducted, and the Gavrishankar Lake, the large reservoir which supplies the town with water. Private visits were interchanged during the afternoon by Lady Reay and the Wadhwan Rani Saheb. One of the most interesting episodes of the present tour has been the visit paid by the Governor and Lady Reay this evening to the "ashram" or monastic house of the venerable ex-Minister of Bhownagar, Mr. Gavrishankar Udayshankar, C.S.I., or as he is now called, Swami Sachidanand. Mr. Gavarishankar is a Sanyasi, or in the fourth and last stage of Brahmanhood. He lives outside of the city, in the vicinity of the Veda Pathshala, or school for teaching Vedas. He is the Grand Old Man of Kathiawar, and with his four score and three years is Mr. Gladstone's senior. His faculties are as keen and vigorous as ever, and his converse is full of the knowledge, experience, and wisdom gained during three-quarters of a century. He is practically the creator of Bhownagar as it is seen at the present moment, for he has been to the State what the late Sir Salar Jung was to Hyderabad. The Sanyasi has seen four generations of rulers of Bhownagar, and is now revered equally by all, high and low, rich and poor, prince and peasant. Before he became a Sanyasi, he was the general referee of successive Political Agents of Kathiawar on intricate questions connected with the adminstration of the province. His memory goes back to the period of the first establishment of British authority in the Bombay Presidency. He entered in the service of Bhownagar at a time when the settlement of Guzerat and Kathiawar between the British as the successor of the Peshwa and the Gaekwar was being worked out by Mountstuart Elphinstone, Colonel Walker, and Colonel Barnwell, the first Political Agent of Kathiawar. His converse carries one to the bygone days of Mountstuart Elphinstone, who visited Kathiawar in 1821, of Sir John Malcolm, Lord Elphinstone, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who established the Rajasthanik Court in Kathiawar. Bhownagar owes its present reputation as a model State to him and his successors, the late Mr. Samaldas, and Mr. Vithaldas, the present Divan. The seeds of good government and liberal policy sown by Mr. Gavrishankar were nurtured by his successor, Mr. Samaldas, and are still bearing fruit. Those who, like General Keatinge, return to Kathiawar after some years can alone realize the changes which have been wrought. General Keatinge, who was Political Agent of Kathiawar during the years 1863 to 1867, finds the transformation so complete that he finds it difficult to believe the town is that with which he was once so familiar. Few, if any, Native States in he Bombay Presidency can show such an expenditure incurred on public works and amounting to over a crore and a quarter of rupees, as has effected this marvellous change. Splendid buildings have arisen in the interval, devoted either to education, or to the relief of the sick, the poor, and the needy, whilst the promotion of communications and trade, and the improvement of the harbour have been equally borne in mind. The Gavrishankar Lake, which supplies the city with water, the paddocks the new jail, the two medical dispensaries, the colossal structure known as the Takhtasingji Hospital, the Telegraph and Post-offices, the High School and the High Court and the Moti Talao, are all noble additions to the capital. On the Bhownagar-Gondal Railway, this State's share of expenditure has been seventy lakhs, thirty-five lakhs having been expended by Gondal. The working of the line now realizes a net revenue of two lakhs and a half equal to the income of one of the mahals or districts of the State. It was natural, therefore, that his Excellency Lord Reay should desire, before leaving, to see in retirement a man whose genius and statesmanship had done so much for Bhawnagar, and who in other respects is a notable personage. The Sanyasi was found by Lord and Lady Reay in the dress of the order, with his dhoti, his frock, and his cap all coloured with ochre. The interview between Lord Reay and the recluse lasted fully an hour. Whilst it was proceeding Lady Reay inspected in the adjoining room the priceless collection of antiquarian and archæological remains, old coins, old inscriptions on stones and copper-plates or their rubbings, and old palm-leaf manuscripts, which is under the direct superintendence of Mr. Vajeshankar Gavrishankar, the Assistant Divan, and the eldest son of the venerable Mr. Gavrishankar. For some time past the Thakore Saheb's government had felt the want of an organized agency for the collection of materials illustrative of the past history of Bhownagar, and which would throw light on the probable date when the Gohil Chiefs of the State first entered Sourashtra and the trac or tracts of the province over which they held sway. Accordingly, in 1881, his Highness sanctioned the creation of a department for an antiquarian and archæological survey, the first of its kind started in Kathiawar. Since 1882 Pandits from the State have been sent on tours for the purpose of exploring the different parts of Kathiawar from Gogo in the east to Dwarka in the west, and from Div in the south to Khedgadh Badmer and Udeypore in Meywar in the north; in fact, to all places which held out promise of discovering any coins, stones, or copper-plate inscriptions which were in any way likely to throw light on the power and relations of the Gohil Chiefs of the province or the history and condition of Bhownagar. These researches have been carried on during the last five years, and, directed by the ability and energy of Mr. Vijayashankar, the result has been the accumulation of a some 4,000 coins, of inscriptions on stone, and some of them unique coins, and *fac-simile* of stone and copper-plate inscriptions relating not merely to the Gohil Chiefs, but to other dynasties. Amongst the coins which the distinguished visitors had the opportunity of inspecting, the most noted are some rare coins of the Greek dynasty such as those of Alexander the Great, Apollodatus, Prahates II. and III., Vologeses IV., Mithradates II., and Golarzes. The coins of the Gupta dynasty are represented by those of Chandra-Gupta, Kumar-Gupta, and Skand-Gupta. There is also a pretty full series of coins indicative of the kings of the Sah dynasty, such as those of Nahpán, Jaydáma, Rudradama and others. There are also over 500 *fac-simile* inscriptions on stones or rubbings from stones or pillars or temples in different villages of Kathiawar, fossils obtained from the island of Piram and from Wala, the ancient Valabhipur, giving the geneology of the Rajput races who at different times ruled over Kathiawar. In addition, the museum includes a beautiful collection of Vallabhi copper-plate inscriptions in old Sanscrit, and manuscripts on palm-leaves, and also an extensive collection of materials prepared in Guzerati for a statistical account of Bhownagar. Whilst Lord and Lady Reay were examining these treasures of past ages, Mr. Vajeshankar explained the peculiar facilities that Bhownagar possesses for conducting researches in antiquities and archæology. Within a radius of seventy miles from Bhownagar, there are villages from which the diggings frequently supply coins, inscriptions, and copper-plates. Some of the most important of these villages are Malwa—the ancient Madhumati; Katapur, the ancient Kundanpur; Talaja—the ancient Taldhvaja; Botad; Timana—the ancient Timbanaka; and Hathab—the ancient Hastvapraka. The popularity of the collection attracts scholars, savants, and antiquarians from India and Europe, including Dr. Hulzstch, Dr. Burgess, Dr. Peterson, Count Gubernatis, Dr. Arnold. Mr. Vajeshankar further explained how these coins and inscriptions threw light upon the past history of Kathiawar, Gujrat and Meywar; how they enabled scholars to trace geneologies of the past rulers of Kathiawar, and how they also helped in tracing back the geneologies of some of the present rulers; how the Buddhist religion was at one time prevalent throughout Kathiawar. His Excellency expressed himself highly satisfied with all that he saw. In one corner of the room was a collection of Bhownagar art-work, consisting of cups, saucers and spoons, and of brass-work obtained from the neighbouring town of Sihor, which in this part of the country is noted for this manufacture. Their Excellencies were extremely interested in the various specimens brought to their notice, and thanked Mr. Vajeshankar for having given them an opportunity of looking at the collection. On alighting, his Excellency's attention had been drawn to the Swami's motto, which, translated into English, means "Faith in Brahm or the Universal Spirit," and he took his departure amist the ringing cheers of the persons present in the *Ashram.*

Their Excellencies were entertained in the evening at a garden party given in honour of their visit by the Maharaja at his palace in the Moti Bagh. At its termination the whole party drove through the city and around its walls to the Ganga Jalia Talao, where a magnificent display of fireworks took place. The streets were illuminated with the principal buildings on the route, and the immense tank was bordered with thousands of lamps, which extended down the ghats to the water's edge, a remarkably pretty effect. The fireworks were witnessed by their Excellencies from the marble pier, which will, with the Chattri still to be erected, form a beautiful memorial to perpetuate the name of the Gondal Rani.

Dec. 17.

The State visits of his Excellency and the Thakore Saheb did not take place until to-day. Lord and Lady Reay did the remainder of the lions of Bhownagar in company with his Highness before breakfast, thus leaving the remainder of the day for these and the other ceremonies included in the programme. The Takhtsinghji Hospital, still in course of construction, within a stone's throw of the guest camp at Panwadi, was first inspected. This institution has been designed on a large scale, and the plans arrange for the capping of the huge masonry edifice with a dome upwards of one hundred feet in height from the pavement of the central hall. The important works in progress for the improvement of the port next claimed the attention of the party, who drove from the hospital to the water-side, past the palace formerly occupied by his Highness in the centre of the city, and through the public gardens. Mr. Proctor Sims, the State Engineer, memorials of whose work abound throughout Bhownagar, escorted his Excellency and the Thakore Saheb to the dock estate. Colonel Wodehouse, General and Mrs. Keatinge, Captain Ferris, Dr. Farquharson, M.P., Mr. Bhownagri, and Captain Phayre, were also of the party, whom Lady Reay and Mr. Monteath subsequently joined. At the bunder Mr. A. G. Mallick, of the Marine Survey Department, whose services have for a time been lent to the Bhownagar State, awaited the arrival of their Excellencies, and all embarked in one of the heavier launches. The Bhownagar, which plies between Bombay and the capital, was lying at the steamer anchorage, dressed from stem to stern in gayest bunting, and the steam dredger, its attendant hoppers and the other boats in the vicinity, were decorated with as much taste as their unshapely hulks permitted. An unlovely prospect is that which presents itself from the bunder. The town lies away to the rear, and the eye ranges over a wide and unbroken expanse of mud bank, covered with the uprising water at spring tides, but now permitting a variety of wading birds to shikar over the dreary flats. At first the vessel with its distinguished visitors headed for the centre of the main creek with a keen but refreshing breeze blowing up from the sea. Then the launch was turned towards the Gholkari creek, where the monster dredger, the Joravar, was elevating tons of deposit from the channel and emptying its chain of huge buckets into the iron tank of the hopper beside it. Considerable progress in the harbour works has been made in the course of the past few months, as the appearance of the boat basin at the top of the creek testified. Formerly only seven feet of water existed, where his Excellency saw a number of large buggalows busily discharging their tons of timber and hoisting cargoes of other produce upon the wharfside. Sixteen feet of water is now obtainable when the basin fills, and the enlargement of the wedge-shaped channel of the Gholkari creek, hitherto containing only six feet at low water, is now proceeding apace. The violent nature of the tides and other obstacles have had to be encountered and overcome, but, notwithstanding the many interruptions to continuous work, and the initial difficulty of training and organizing the workmen, upwards of fifty thousand tons of material have been removed in the course of the last seven months. The completion of the basin left Mr. Mallick free to commence operations at the mouth of the creek where the dredger is now stationed. Three hundred and fifty feet of the western bank have already been cut away, and this morning the dredger was removing buckets full of blue clay and hard mud at the rate of thirteen hundred tons a day, each of the barges which discharge their tanks six miles away in the gulf being capable of receiving between three and four hundred tons. It is intended to dredge down to low water neaps for a distance not far short of a thousand yards along the creek and the dredger is therefore cutting a channel thirty feet deep. On the eastern side, where the craft run at present frequent risk of grounding, the channel will eventually be piled to enable the boats availing themselves of the improved facilities of the harbour to lay alongside. The party crossed to where the steam ferry gives access to the opposite side of the broad creek, the distance from slip to slip being neary half a mile, and on returning to *terra firma*, the carriages were driven across the dock estate to one of the ferry stations. Excellent roads traverse every section of the reclamation. and the railway line is extended as far as the water side, where the presence of a goodly number of goods wagons was an indication of the extent of traffic already possessed by the port and an augury of the accession of trade, which it is to be hoped will attend the intended development of the railway system nothwards. The Barton-College and Library, in which the students of the Samaldas College find a temporarily habitation pending the completion of their own building, had next the honour of a visit from their Excellencies, who spent some time in inspecting the collections of the scientific and philosophical apparatus belonging o the institution.

THE SAMALDAS MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

In the afternoon his Excellency had a congenial task, the opening of the lecture hall belonging to the Samaldas Memorial College, a splendidly proportioned building, which will constitute a lasting and a noble monument to the late dewan whose name it bears. The College is another of the institutions in Kathiawar, in opening which Lord Reay follows in the wake of Sir James Fergusson by whom the work was inaugurated. The building is being erected in the Hindu style, and the interior of the lecture hall, where this afternoon's ceremony took place, is enriched by an abundance of magnificent carving, which shows the vitality of the old artistic spirit. The archway and gallery in the hall are marvels of cunning chiseling, the intricate design being wrought with exquisite delicacy all over the surface of the massive timbers. His Excellency and the Maharaja arrived together, Lord Reay having just returned the visit of his Highness at the Moti Bagh palace. Lady Reay, Colonel and Miss Wodehouse, Mr. Proctor-Sims, General and Mrs. Keatinge, and the rest of the party who have accompanied the Governor in his pleasant wanderings were present, and there was a large gathering of Bhownagar celebrities, as well as of the professors of the College and graduates of the Bombay University. The Dewan (Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas) read the following address to his Excellency on behalf of the Thakore Saheb:—

> Your Excellency,—When two years ago, my respected friend, Sir James Fergusson, kindly laid the foundation of this building, I briefly alluded to the need there had arisen in Kathiawar of a Collegiate Institution affiliated to the University of Bombay. That need to my mind was then so urgent, that I resolved on supplying it, even while the building was under construction. I am now happy to say that the experiment, judging both from the number of students and the results achieved at the University examinations, has been a success. In asking your Lordship, therefore, to-day to declare this building open, I have the satisfaction of informing you that you are placing within its walls a College already organized and in working order, and which, although now small, bears promise of a large career of usefulness and influence in the future. Time will not now permit me to trace the growth and describe to your Excellency the present state of public education in my State, but I know my esteemed friend, Colonel Wodehouse, will be able, whenever your Excellency may so desire, to give an account of my endeavours to stimulate education among my subjects of both sexes, which, I trust, will not prove unsatisfactory. I may, however, mention that the College, which your Excellency is transferring to-day to this building, is the first and only institution of its kind in the province (cheers), but that while thus providing for the higher education of the rising generation, elementary female and technical instruction are all being fostered too,—the formation of an Agricultural Class in connection with the High School being the initial measure in the last-mentioned direction. Your Excellency will have noted that this building bears the honoured name of my late Divan, Samaldas, whose death I still lament. In him I lost a warm friend, and my State a wise and enlightened administrator. Possessed as he was of high culture, I could think of no better way of perpetuating his memory than by connecting his name with an institution, which was his earnest desire to see established; and I trust that that name will exercise an abiding influence over those, who may be instructed within these walls, in the attainment of a high moral and intellectual standard which Divan Samaldas was so well known to have held. (Cheers.) This structure, which is built of stone in the Hindoo style of architecture, contains six class-rooms, a library, a chemical and physical laboratory, and a lecture hall. I have much satisfaction in publicly bearing testimony to the skill and energy with which my Executive Engineer, Mr. R. Proctor-Sims, has prosecuted the construction of this edifice,—qualities which show themselves prominently in the other public works to which your Excellency's attention has, no doubt, been drawn. I have also to express as publicly my thanks to the Principal, Mr. Gunion, Vice-Principal, Professor J. N. Unwala, and the rest of the teaching staff of the College for the zeal and assiduity, with which they successfully worked it to a stage of comparative efficiency. And now, your Excellency will, I trust, pardon me, if I turn from you for one moment to the rest of our friends assembled here to express with what intense and peculiar satisfaction I regard the fact of your presiding at the present ceremony. You, my friends know, as well as I do, the great fame as a highly accomplished and veteran educationist, which preceded his Excellency's arrival in this country; and that although we are naturally not very sanguine about our relations with a new Governor until we have tried him and proved him (laughter and cheers), that fame led us to form expectations and rejoice in hopes which, you will agree with me, on near and personal acquaintance, have been more than realized. His Excellency's presence here necessarily curtails the expression of our thoughts regarding him; but the very least I could say on an occasion like this, is that for the inauguration of a Temple of Education, we could have nowhere found a more sincere, learned and devoted priest than him, whom it is now my privilege to ask to pronounce his benediction upon this College, and to declare it open. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency the Governor rose amid renewed cheering, and, in declaring the lecture hall open, addressed the assembly as follows:—

> Your Highness, Colonel Wodehouse, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me, as Chancellor of the University of Bombay, unfeigned pleasure to be allowed to open this day another temple, which will send, I hope, a select number of disciples to that University of which Western India is justly proud. When such a college is inaugurated in our own regulation districts, we are proud of our own efforts, but we give a double welcome to a college which is entirely the result of the independent and self-aided efforts of a native State. (Cheers.) To me it is a pleasing thought, apart from the high patronage which this college will have from your Highness, who I am glad to call a patron of letters, science, and art, that it will have as its principal a distinguished countryman of my own, Dr. Gunion, and that he was selected, not out of a list of two or three candidates, but that when the applications were invited, such was the fame of the magnanimous ruler of Bhownagar, that one hundred and thirty candidates entered the lists to be appointed principal of this college. (Cheers.) That fact is a sufficient answer to those who assert that it is to English Government institutions only that English scholars will resort for employment. Whenever I hear such statements I shall point to those one hundred and thirty candidates with outstretched necks in nervous expectation of this Bhownagar appointment. (Laughter.) Apart from the privilege of having such a principal you have been fortunate enough to secure a very able linguist as your vice-principal, able in letters and in science, and if I do not mention every member of the staff it is because I know that they do not wish their merits to be proclaimed on this occasion before this institution has proceeded further on what I hope will be a successful course. There is, however, another subject which is worthy of our attention. Whilst I was in Kathiawar I have opened institutions dedicated to the near relatives of the Chiefs, I have opened institutions dedicated to the political agents, but to-day for the first time I open an institution dedicated to the memory of an ex-dewan. (Cheers.) I think your Highness has set a very good example in showing appreciation of the merits of your prime minister by founding an institution which certainly would be in harmony with his own wishes for the welfare of your subjects. He being a first-rate Sanscrit and Persian scholar would undoubtedly have been glad to see the rise of an institution where Sanscrit and Persian will form the foremost branches of education. Now, I must be allowed to dwell as shortly as I can on the very remarkable series of

dewans to which this State owes part of its prosperity. When we mention the name of Mr. Samaldas we recollect that his family has been associated with the State as far back as the year 1817, when Mr. Parmanandas was made assistant dewan before he became chief minister in 1826. Of his good deeds we may chronicle the suppressed outlawry of the Kathis of Kudla and the Kharias of Muhva, and a subject in which I am very much interested, and which is as important in 1886 as it was in 1826,—I mean the cultivation of waste lands. I am very glad to hear that your Highness has taken steps which more than anything else will secure the cultivation of waste lands, namely, that since you have started this college in January 1885 you have in September 1886 started an agricultural class than which I hold nothing is more needed in every district and in every province in India. (Cheers.) I am very glad to hear that you have put at the head of the agricultural class a gentleman who has had his education in the College of Science at Poona, and not satisfied with that went afterwards to Madras. I was gratified by seeing the establishment of another and a smaller agricultural class at Gondal, and I am very glad that, as you are united by the Bhownagar-Gondal Railway, so you will also be united by a rivalry in spreading agricultural education. (Cheers.) When I allude to the agricultural class I must request your Highness to communicate to me the result of an experiment which to the agriculturist is of the utmost importance, which we are watching in all parts of the globe, on which we are experimenting in England, in Scotland, in Khathiwar and in the Deccan—I mean the question of ensilage. I shall be extremely obliged if the superintendent of that class will report to me what he sees at the opening of your silo in the month of April next (Laughter and cheers.) Apart from that, your agricultural class will, I am sure, lead to the increase of the number of trees in Kathiawar. (Hear hear.) I approach that subject with perfect calmness, because I am convinced that nobody will accuse me of being a forest fanatic, but I am abound to say that if anything could alter my views it would be the absence of trees in Kathiawar. (Laughter.) As the Forest Commission is not within sight I may tell you this in confidence. (Renewed laughter.) Now, your Highness, must allow me to revert to the gentleman who is to-day the hero of the hour—I mean the late dewan. (Cheers.) Those who knew him personally, and those who knew him only by reputation, turn to him to-day. His career began at the age of eighteen as a subordinate in the political and judicial departments, and in 1864 we find him as chief justice and assistant dewan. We know what he did for the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, we know how, with the previous dewan, he succeeded in obtaining the right of civil and criminal jurisdiction over one hundred and sixteen villages which had been deprived of it. We also know that during your Highness's minority he was both assistant administrator in the revenue department and joint administrator in the judicial department, and that in the revenue department through his energy that signal boon was conferred upon your State, the introduction of *kathchandi* instead of *bhagvatar*. Then also under his administration the Bhownagar-Gondal Railway, due to the initiation of Mr. Gavrishankar was opened. But what distinguished his rule above all things was that he continued the traditions which he found and which had early and wisely been laid down by his predecessor. (Loud cheers.) With your Highness's premission I paid to that distinguished administrator an official visit yesterday, thereby showing the importance attached by the British Government and its representatives to able and wise dewans in native States. (Cheers.) Certainly, of all the happy moments it has been my good fortune to spend in India, those which I spent in the presence of that remarkable man will remain engrafted on my memory. (More cheers.) I was struck as much by the clearness of his intellect as by the simplicity and fairness and openness of his mind, and if we admire wise administrators, we also admire straightforward advisers, those who tell their Chiefs the real truth about the condition of their country and subjects. In seeing the man who freed this State from all encumbrance, who restored civil and criminal jurisdiction to those villages, who settled your disputes with Junagadh, who got rid of refractory jemadars, I could not help thinking what could be done by singleness of purpose and by strength of character. We may all congratulate your Highness in having succeeded to your State after it had been administered by such a man. The relations between Chiefs and dewans are naturally of an extremely delicate character. None of us can afford to see through the eyes of others, we must keep our eyes and our ears open to judge for ourselves, but to those who are in high positions it is certainly of the utmost importance that what should reach their ears and should come under their observation should be facts, so that they should know the wants of their subjects and that they should not be misled as to the way in which they have to exercise their great responsibilities. Your Highness knows that, as Governor of that part of her Majesty's dominions which is entrusted to my care for these few years I venture to speak from personal experience. (Cheers.) The success of that dewan was due not so much to increasing the importance of the State, or to the embellishment of this town, but to the fact that he aimed at improving the condition of your Highness's subjects. In developing the country, in having a survey made over your dominions he laid the foundation of that system of land revenue and that system of tenure, which in India is the corner-stone of administrative efficiency, viz., to secure to the ryot that fairness of taxation to which he is entitled, so that he may reap the fruit of his labour. I am glad to hear that your Highness is building on that foundation of the Survey a fabric of classification. Let nobody think for a moment that I am trying to induce your Highness to extend to your dominions the British system; that is not required. What is required is that the ryot should understand on what principles he is assessed, to what demands of the Exchequer he is liable. Whether he pays in kind, or whether he pays in cash, so long as the percentage is such that he retains enough to maintain himself, and to educate his children, thereby securing the future prosperity of his own household and of the State. (Loud cheers.) I know that Kathiawar, though it is advancing in other respects, though it is free from vexatious transit dues, still it is backward with regard to the land revenue system; and I trust that your brother Chiefs will follow the good example given by your Highness and your advisers. I say this because I know that my friend the Gaekwar, who is at present in this province, is carrying out for his subjects in the matter of assessment and land revenue valuable reforms, whereas you are in advance in the matter of transit and customs dues—and I say far in advance of Baroda. Baroda is in advance in the matter of land revenue settlements, and I hope to see the day that both Kathiawar and Baroda will be free from criticism in either respect. Let me congratulate on this occasion the son, who I believe represents the third generation of Dewans in that family of Samaldas with which the fortunes of the State are so nearly connected. His tenure of office happily as yet is short, and he is still young. We cannot as yet place on record his doings, for that I do not blame him, because it is a great advantage in the first tenure of office to look round and to gather experience. If he follows up whatever was wise and prudent in the career of his predecessors, of his respected father and of the venerable adminstrator whom I saw yesterday, he may live, I hope, a long and useful life, and at the age of eighty-two he may perhaps be able to explain the events of his career with clearness equalling that of Mr. Gavrishanker. (Loud cheers.) If he is strictly fair, if he withstands the temptation of bestowing patronage on his own more immediate friends, a danger to which all rulers are exposed, and if he places before his Highness the condition of the country such as it is, if, above all things, his desire is to be just, then I am sure that your Highness will never regret that you placed him in his most responsible position. Before sitting down, your Highness will, I am sure, allow me to offer a tribute of real and sincere respect, as well as my congratulations, not as a mere compliment to a gentleman who is deservedly popular in Bhownagar, and whose name is known outside the limits of the State, I mean Mr. Proctor-Sims. (Cheers.) When I look at these noble structures of your own Hindu architecture, whether they are hospitals, or whether they are colleges, I am always struck with the great versatility of a man who can also explain to you at an early hour in the morning the merits of a colt and the mode of registering the tide at the pier. (Laughter.) All we have seen at Bhownagar has convinced Lady Reay and myself that your Highness is actuated by the disinterested wish of doing all in your power to increase the prosperity and the welfare of your subjects. (Cheers.) You have asked me to give my benediction to this college, but you must allow me to say that though knowledge is power, and though the knowledge here imparted may increase human power, still there is a higher power without whose blessing nothing on this earth can prosper. To whatever creed we belong—and I know that almost all creeds are represented here to-day—I am sure that I shall offend none if I say that the benediction which I hope will rest on the great work to be performed in this noble edifice and on the other works established under your Highness's benign rule will be the Divine blessing. (Loud cheers.)

Before quitting the hall, his Highness, who had led the cheers at many points in Lord Reay's speech, briefly thanked his Excellency for having complied with his request to declare the hall open and for the address he had just delivered.

DISTRIBUTION TO THE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

The High School building, one of the late Major Mant's beautiful designs, was utilised for the purpose of the distribution to the girls' schools of Bhownagar. Their Excellencies and his Highness drove direct from the new College and found gathered in the hall some hundreds of little one wearing their brightest faces and their prettiest *sarees*. At the Rajkumar College the heir to the Bhownagar *gadi* was among the students mustered at the speech-day of that institution, and now, a week later, their Excellencies were gratified to recognise at the head of the school girls two princesses of the Thakore Saheb's family. In the course of the proceedings the schools sang a chorus of welcome to their Excellencies and of rejoicing at their prince's recent distinction, and the Bhownagar princesses joined in a pretty quartette addressed to the occupants of the dais. Lady Reay having given away the prizes, Mr. Laloobhai Samaldas, spoke as follows:—

May it please your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before his Highness the Thakore Sahib asks her Excellency Lady Reay to present the prizes adjudged to the students of the girls' schools in Bhownuggur, it is thought desirable by the committee supervising those schools to present you with a few particulars regarding the initiation of female education and its growth up to the present time. It is nearly one generation and a half since the beginning of female education was made in Bhownuggur, the first school having been opened in 1857. For a considerable time, however, it made little or no progress, for in spite of all the exertions from the durbar, the people generally did not respond to the opportunity offered them. The number of pupils did not rise much over fifty, even in ten years thereafter. But the durbar, ever watchful in matters of public advantage, opened another school at Wadwan in 1867, chiefly for the benefit of the Mahomedan population which was thick in that part of the town. The new experiment was scarcely more successful than the original one, still, between thetwo schools, the attendance of about a hundred and seventy five girls was maintained up till 1877. Although this does not seem a strikingly big figure for so large a population as that of Bhownuggur, still the fact of its being steadily maintained was proof that at least a not inconsiderable section of the community were alive to the importance of female education. This conviction induced the present Chief to raise a building for the education of girls, and his Highness being desirous of perpetuating the memory of the dear wife he had lost the year before, resolved to erect the edifice which is known as the Majirajba Girls' School in which the chief female educational institution has been located. The school was then placed in charge of Mrs. Vithabai, a trained teacher from the Poona Training College. She was successful in carrying out its objects, and on her resigning her post to enter upon medical instruction, in 1882, was succeeded by the present mistress, Mrs. Jadavbai, who had received training in the Amedabad Training College. She, too, has maintained the standard of studies and the numerical strength of the school very well. The number of students in the two Bhownuggur schools combined is 285, and the committee trust that your Excellencies and the company present here will see from the intelligent faces of the students before us, and from the ability some of them display in the performances they give that their labour is not fruitless, and made acceptable now to a large section of our community. It may be added that in the districts of Bhownuggur there are other schools numbering 12, the aggregate number of pupils being 667. Your Excellencies will thus see that the narrative of female education in Bhownuggur is not an uninteresting one. The cause has had to make its way through many discouraging obstacles. In fact the indifference of the people about it here as elsewhere in India has been such that were it not for the continued and magnanimous support given to it by the durbar the exertions of the committee had availed very little. His Highness the Maharaja Takhatsingjee has supported the cause with unsurpassed liberality. He has refused no outlay which might stimulate its growth, and on every possible occasion held out rewards and prizes to encourage the pupils to attend and pursue their studies in connection with which may be mentioned the gift, the handsome prizes, to be distributed to-day. He has displayed personal interest in the education of his female subjects by himself appointing the managing committee of the schools and otherwise attending to its wants. But, above all, he has given an impetus to the cause by taking a step as enlightened as it is uncommon in India, namely, that of sending his own daughters, the princesses Rumba and Kishba to the chief school. These young girls are to-day among those who perform a singing exercise before your Excellencies, and carry off some well deserved prizes. Their presence in the school has, the committee believe, given the death blow to all lingering prejudice against the education of females in Bhownuggur. This fact was announced in the concluding portion of a lecture delivered by Mr. Bhownuggree before the Society of Arts in London more than a year ago, and as it treats of kindred matters on which the public in Bhownuggur is ripe for some wholsome advice now.

His Excellency the Governor then delivered the following address:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen—Mr. Lalubhai Samuldas in that extremely lucid account which he has given of the history of this school has given us the history of all successful institutions. *Per ardua ad astra*, through what is difficult we come through what is sweet, and if ever I have seen a sweet spectacle, it is the spectacle which I behold to-day. (Cheers.) I am only sorry that none of my predecessors are here. We have heard of the efforts of the year 1857, which carries us back to the time of that great friend of education, whom I may call a caste-fellow of my own—I mean Lord Elphinstone. I am quiet sure that Lord Elphinstone would be as pleased as he would be surprised to behold with his eyes, what it is my pleasure to behold with mine, to see the flower of the girlhood of Bhownuggur receiving prizes in a school which, I am sure, does not always contain such an orderly and nice crowd, as we see to-day. (Cheers.) When rulers are called upon to do popular things their task is easy; but the difficulties of a ruler and the test of a good one, is when he perseveres under adverse circumstances in conquering the prejudices of his own subjects. Now that is what your Highness, prompted by noble advisers, certainly has done. (Cheers.) You have persevered when it was a necessity for the development of the country that the girls of India should receive an education not much inferior to the boys; and though you knew that you had to deal with prejudices, which were strong because they are affiliated to very strong feelings which I do not call ignoble, still you determined to grapple with the difficulty, and when one institution failed, instead of saying "I will put a stop to this institution," you said "I will try in another part of the town." You have set a noble example to other rulers, not only in other parts of India, but in other parts of the world, because the great danger of the present day is that rulers do not so much consult what is wise and beneficial for their country on the long run, but what may be popular for the hour. Now, when I behold here these two daughters of your Highness, I congratulate the school as I also congratulate their Highnesses. Nothing is more lamentable to any privileged order than to live in what I may call the outside of things, and not to know or to be placed in the centre of what is going on around you, and the example given by your Highness again in this case is one not only that ought to tell in India, but ought to tell in other countries. It is not so long ago that in England there was a distinct prejudice against the education of young ladies on the same footing as boys; and I know perfectly well that the development of female education in England is really only an event of modern days, and I am not sure that at the present moment there are many countries in Europe where princesses would be sent to a girls' school. Being deprived of the privilege of seeing a reigning Rani, I am very glad to have a glimpse of future Ranis; and I am quite sure that in their future lives they will often think of the happy hours they have spent in the midst of your Highness's young female subjects, and that the relations which they have in this school initiated will endure in the future, and will cement that good feeling between your Highness's house and your subjects, which is one of the leading features of Bhownuggur. (Cheers.) I have not only to thank your Highness for what you are pleased to do in your own State, but also for the aid you have given to institutions in the regulation district, such as the Poona High School for Girls, the Sind College of Arts, and a list so long that I am sorry to say that I do not wish to imperil the gratitude of this assembly by reading it. (Cheers.) Now, I can only utter one wish and the wish implies a bargain which I should like to make, if we are going on at this rate of opening daily female colleges and schools, we shall have to come to a compact with the ladies that in future gentlemen will preside at the opening of female colleges and give prizes there, and that the ladies undertake to do the same for boys educational institutions, and perhaps the day will come when your Highness's daughters will be allowed to hand the prizes at a college of boys. (Cheers.) I only regret that I have not been able to address these girls and your Highness's daughters in their own language to impress upon them to make the most of the fleeting hour, and the privilege which they enjoy over previous generations, and with which they may be allowed to endow future generations is such as with the blessing of God cannot be over-estimated. (Loud cheers.)

STATE BANQUET IN THE PUBLIC GARDENS.

A State dinner, at which his Highness entertained their Excellencies and the leading Europeans of his capital, as well as a number of visitors, was given in the public gardens in the evening as a conclusion to the festivities. Thanks to the skill of Mr. Proctor-Sims, the fifty ladies and gentlemen composing the company, banquetted amid surroundings of almost magical splendour. His Highness wellcomed his guests in a shamiana luxuriously furnished entered by an archway built after the Hindu style, the massive looking structure being overlaid with gold leaf and richly curtained. A terrace at the side ran by a stream of running water with a cascade forming over rocky boulders upon which was directed the rays of a powerful limelight. One side of the dining tent left this charmingly arranged picture open to the diners, and from beyond the ornamental water the strains of a series of delightful selections contributed by the admirable musicians composing the State band helped to complete the banquet of the senses. At the conclusion of dessert the toast of "The Queen-Empress" was proposed by his Highness, who next gave the toast of the evening:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure you will join with me heartily in drinking to the health and happiness of my illustrious guests, Lord and Lady Reay. Their fame is wide, and I shall not tire them with a long speech in their presence. I shall only say that I am proud I have been able to make their friendship, and delighted to receive them in my capital. I hope they will come again and again. To the health, ladies and gentlemen, of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay.

The toast was drunk with three cheers for Lord and Lady Reay, and his Excellency, in responding, said:—

Your Highness, Colonel Wodehouse, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before I leave your prosperous capital I must thank you most heartily for the welcome which I have received here not only from your Highness but from the whole population down to the lowest whose houses yesterday were illuminated. It was to me particularly gratifying to visit your capital on this very auspicious occasion, when the head of the State has been so signally distinguished. (Cheers.) I and my party have been your Highness's guests at Rajkote, and we met there with a reception which I thought could not be exceeded, but I was wrong, for, certainly, the reception you have given us in your own capital was unrivalled by anything that I ever beheld before. (Cheers.) Last night we found ourselves, as it were, in one of the Italian republics, and when I beheld the illuminations on that beautiful lake, I could but think the days of the Medicis at Florence, and to-night the scene reminds one of Venice. But your Highness must allow me for a moment to turn to graver subjects. The fact is that in addressing your Highness there never is any difficulty in finding a subject for which we can express gratitude. (Laughter.) A subject which particularly interests me, and which it would have been difficult to settle in accordance with the wishes of the Bombay Government but for the co-operation of your Highness, and your fellow Chiefs, is the very successful mission of my friend, Dr. Bhandarkar, of the Deccan College, to Vienna. The reception which was given him at Vienna must have been to the Chiefs of Kathiawar a source of real gratification; and what Dr. Bhandarkar has written about it shows that he himself felt that he was greeted by the learned men of Europe as a comrade. (Cheers.) There is another subject for which I have also to thank your Highness. When you got the mark of Imperial favour on a recent occasion you naturally sought to give your subjects some boon, and I consider that among the gratifying telegrams you received nothing could have gladdened you more than the number of addresses which you received from your own people both in your own capital and in country districts showing how they sympathized with you. But your Highness to mark the occasion passed a resolution, which I hope will be copied elsewhere. You very wisely determine to reduce several taxes and custom duties. Among other things, and as a sequel to the promotion of female education, I think I may mention that you very wisely abolished the marriage tax. (Laughter.) If we are to have gratuitous female education it would not be permanently possible to collect a tax on marriages. (Renewed laughter.) I shall not give the list of all the reductions which your Highness granted on that occasion, but, I shall only say that action was worthy of the traditions of the Bhownagar State. (Cheers.) Then there is the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, in which your Highness's State has been signally distinguished, and for which the thanks of the Bombay Government are due, because your exhibits appeared among the Bombay exhibits. And we owe our best thanks not only to your Dewan, who certainly did everything he could to have the State worthily represented, but also to Mr. Bhownagri than whom this State could not have had a better representative in London. (Cheers.) I wish that to-day Mr. Percival could have been present. (Hear, hear.) I am quite sure nothing could have pleased him more than to see how this State has been progressing since he laid in the joint administration the foundation of many a good work which has been prosecuted since. I shall take care, however, that the news of every thing that is going on here may reach him. (Cheers.) At this moment the subject which is most prominently engaging the attention of the Government of India is, as your Highness knows, the subject of the more extended employment of the natives of India. If I am called upon to give evidence before that Commission, I think my answer will be a very short one. I shall invite Sir Charles Aitchison and his colleagues to go and have a look at the State of Bhownagar—(cheers and laughter),—because there they will see what can done by the combined and harmonious efforts of English and native administrators. (Renewed cheers.) I say English and native deliberately, because your Highness has been wise enough to understand that, though in certain departments undoubtedly native effort and native administration can be successful, still it could not but benefit your State to employ in certain other departments my own countrymen, and for that very impartial mode of conducting the affairs of your State, I, in the name of those of my countrymen who are employed by your Highness, beg to offer my very sincere thanks. I do not see how it would benefit India or benefit the inhabitants of India if the question of the employment of natives and employment of Englishmen were to become a fruitful and permanent cause of friction. A solution seems to me quite possible, and I can assure the Chiefs of Kathiawar that if you in your own States employ Englishmen to carry out those works of public usefulness for which I believe their experience makes them peculiarly fit, I on my part will undertake to carry out the conclusions of the Commission with no faint heart but on the distinct understanding that there are many posts—and I have seen it in your capital—for which natives are pre-eminently fit. (Cheers.) Now, for one moment reverting to your reception of us, it gives me the greatest pleasure to think that this great province of Guzerat, which to a certain extent in former year has been neglected in the matter of higher education will in future have what I may call three guiding stars, and I shall mention them in alphabetical order as they do in diplomatic treaties, the College of Ahmedabad, then the College of Baroda at the head of which my friend the Gaekwar has been as wise as your Highness in putting as principal a distinguished Scotchman (laughter) and last but not least your own College of Bhownagar. I am quite sure, so long as these three colleges remain under distinguished patronage, that the province of Guzerat, though it joins late in the educational race, will one day come out first. (Cheers.) Your Highness, these are my last words of farewell. I may not be able, as General Keatinge is, to have the pleasure of returning after I once have left India to see what has become of the State of Bhownagar. This I believe I may prophesy, that if your Highness and your successors continue to act as you have hitherto acted, select wise advisers, keep out elements of dissension and strife and encourage moral and material progress in every direction, that this State of Bhownagar will remain what it has been hitherto a jewel in her Majesty's Indian Crown. With my best wishes for your house I propose your Highness's health as the head of this most fortunate State. (Loud cheers.)

His Highness, who had the warmest greeting, said:—

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel flattered by the kind expressions uttered by you, my Lord, in giving this toast, and thankful to my other guests for accepting them so heartily. It is a great pleasure to me to see your Excellencies and my other friends here, for such presence testifies that you all echo my desire to win your friendship and secure your good-will. I trust I may be able to retain in future that good opinion to which your Excellency has kindly given utterance, for to me the path of duty shall be the way to glory. Before I sit down I shall propose another toast, that of my friend Colonel Wodehouse. His great popularity is sure proof of the regard in which he is held in Kathiawar, while nobody knows better than your Excellency how valuable an officer of Government he is. To the health of our worthy Political Agent, Colonel Wodehouse. (Cheers.)

Colonel Wodehouse, in acknowledging the toast said:—

Your Highness, your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to your Highness for so kindly proposing my health, and to all of you for your kind reception of the toast. It is now six years since I was here as an Assistant, and it is very gratifying to me to again visit Bhownagar as Political Agent, to see the familiar faces of those with whom I had been accustomed to work and to find them filling the same posts with the same energy and zeal in the service of their liberal master, his Highness the Thakore Saheb, whom to subscribe as my sincere friend when I write him is with me no mere form of complimentary address. There is one missing, however, who in my time was the life and soul of the administration, I mean the present Divan's father, Mr. Samaldas, in whose memory a building has this afternoon been opened by his Excellency. With this notable exception I see but few changes. When this tour was first contemplated there was some idea of its commencing at Bhownagar instead of at Wadwan and Rajkot. I did not then know how well those places could rise to the occasion, and I felt recognizing the resources of Bhawnagar and who were the directing hands that we might run some risk of beginning the feast with our best wine, making the rest appear rather flat in comparison. The idea was abandoned, however, and I think now that the doings at Bhownagar may fairly be called the culminating point of the tour. With Mr. Dangerfield to get the party there, Mr. Proctor-Sims to look after it when here, and Mr. Mancherji Bhownagri to give his able help in Bombay, comfort and success was assured. I confess now that his Excellency's tour has arrived at a conclusion, while pleased to think that all has gone off well. I feel personal regret that the pleasant party is breaking up, and to me, whether in this country or in England, it will always be a happy reminiscence. (Cheers).

His Highness now proposed the last toast:—

Your Excellencies Ladies and Gentlemen,—I shall give you one more toast. It is that of my other guests. I am always glad to receive visitors here, and if the object of their visit is such as might tend to increase the friendship between England and India, they are all the more welcome. I shall couple with this toast the names of General Keatinge and Doctor Farquharson.

Dr. Farquharson, M.P., and General Keatinge suitably responded. After the banquet their Excellencies drove direct to the station, where his Highness bade them farewell. The special train was moved up to Gadechi and left for Limbde and Wadhwan during early morning.

LORD REAY IN PALITANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

In addition to the address presented by the Jain Association of India during his Excellency's visit to Patitana, the Thakore Saheb read an address in the shamiana in which the party were received prior to the procession through the illuminated streets of the town. His Highness said:—

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I beg to welcome your Excellencies to Palitana and to express my deep sense of gratitude for the honour conferred on me by this visit. I have the more reason to congratulate myself for the honour, inasmuch as this auspicious visit happens to be the first since my accession to the *gadi*, and I consider myself fortunate that the pleasing duty of welcoming your Excellencies to my capital falls to my happy lot. Palitana is but a small town, but its well-known antiquarian interest and the famous and magnificent Jain temples on the Shatrunjaya Hill, will I hope and trust repay the trouble your Excellencies have taken, and give you pleasing remembrances of your visit. Your Excellencies are aware that it is but a short time that I have come to assume the responsible duties of managing my State, but during that short period I have tried my best to make as much improvement as could conveniently be made, and I consider myself equally fortunate that your Excellencies have now an opportunity to personally see what little I have been able to do in the development of education both female and English in my State and the construction of a branch line of railway from Sihore to Palitana. With these few words I again beg to offer to your Excellencies a hearty welcome to Palitana.

His Excellency the Governor said in reply that the cordial welcome of the Thakore Saheb was very pleasing to him. The reference to the Thakore Saheb's recent accession to the *gadi* recalled to his Excellency what he might call the tragic death of the late Thakore. Not long after his Excellency's arrival in this country he was visited by the late Thakore, who explained with great impartiality the matters in dispute between him and the Shrawaks of Shatranjaya Hill. His Excellency was glad to be able to suggest a compromise which was carried out by the present Thakore Saheb, and the spirit of conciliation then shown augured an amicable settlement of any disputes which have arisen or may arise between the Thakore Saheb and any others of his subjects. His Excellency congratulated the Thakore Saheb on what he had cleverly done for the benefit of his State during the short period he had been on the *gadi*, but had no doubt the Thakore Saheb would recognize that much remained to be done, the most important matter which occurred to his Excellency as calling for the attention of the Thakore Saheb being a settlement of the dues of the cultivators. His Excellency was sure that it would be of the utmost advantage both to the Thakore himself and to his subjects to fix the State's demand and give security of tenure to the cultivators. Lord Reay closed his address by again thanking the Thakore Saheb on behalf of himself and Lady Reay for the hearty words of welcome addressed to them.

THE RAO OF CUTCH.

The following is a list of donations given by H. H. the Rao of Cutch during his visit to Bombay last month:—

	Rs.
Dr. Wilson's College Building Fund	1,500
The Bombay Institution for Deaf-Mutes	500
The new Kutch Maharaja Shri Khengarjee Savat Bahadur Library and Reading Room to be established at the Mandvi Bunder in Bombay	500
The Widows' Home at Byculla	300
The Lower Colaba Sunday Schools	200
The Bombay Theistic Association Night Schools	200
The New High School for Hindus in Bombay	200
To Mr. Halam Alidina, a Cutchi student at the Grant Medical College, to assist him in prosecuting his medical studies	200
The Bhuleshwar Library	50
Total..Rs.	3,650

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN.

Whether the date of the coming establishment of diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican be quite so close at hand as the more sanguine among Continental Catholic journals are in the habit of predicting, we do not presume to say; but it is at least certain that the question is one which has of late begun to recommend itself to public attention. The latest suggestion on the subject, and one which has been noticed not unfavourably by the press, has emanated from a Catholic nobleman, Lord Braye, who has just given publicity to a letter dealing with this important question which he has addressed to several other Catholic noblemen and gentlemen of his acquaintance. Among the reasons for the representation of Great Britain at the Papal Court he enumerates the many advantages which would arise from a proceeding by which both England and English affairs would be better understood at Rome and which would afford to the British Government the much needed opportunity of officially communicating with the Pope on ecclesiastical matters connected with great Britain, India and the Colonies. As to the objections which might be brought against the plan, he can perceive none but the bigotry which still dissuades certain Englishmen from any step which appears to resemble a recognition of Catholicity, and the fears entertained by Government lest a hint concerning intercommunication with Rome should beget an outburst of anti-Catholic feeling such as every now and then disturbs the public peace. But surely such prejudices cannot last for ever, and the fact that Prussia sends an ambassador to the Holy See, that China is willing and Holland about to do the same thing, ought to arouse Englishmen to a sense not only of the possibility but also of the expediency of doing so. Prince Bismarck's successful example might well, says Lord Braye, be followed in England. It would, he thinks, be some atonement for the past and would do away with the present policy of apparent indifference towards the Head of the Catholic Church which the world cannot but regard in the light of an indignity offered to the most august Sovereign upon earth. What success Lord Braye's suggestion is likely to meet with in official quarters we have no means of predicting, but, as we have already stated, the idea is one which has long been in favour with the Catholic journals of the Continent and even with those of Rome itself.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

BOMBAY RACES.

The following entries have been made for the Bombay Races:—

1st Entries, September 15th, 1886.

THE JOONAGHUR CUP.

Mr Stronach's .... b c h c The Major.
H H the Rao Saheb of Kutch b c h mare Comet.

H H THE GUICOWAR'S CUP.

H H the Rao Saheb of Kutch b c b mare Comet.

THE WELTER.

Mr Percival's .... c a c Light Heart.
Mr Walter's .... b a g Sterling.

2nd Entries, November 1st.

Mr Broadwood's .... b a h Tom Jones.

MAHOMEDAN CUP.

1st Entries, September 15th.

Aga Jungee Shah's .... c a h King.
Do .... g a c Promotion.
Hyderabad Confederacy's ... c a h Sunshine.
Do. ... c a h Silvermane.
Do. ... b a c Sanmite.
Do. ... g a c Mohsin.
Do. ... b a c Ormonde.
Do. ... g a c Vivyan.
Do. ... b a h Amani.
Mr Percival's .... b a h Chieftain.
Do. .... c a c Light Heart.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's .... b a c Dufferin.
Mr S A W's .... c a h Denmark.
H H Aga Khan's .... b a h Assad Khan.
Do. .... Jr g a h Bahtawar.
Mr Walter's .... b a g Sterling.
Do. .... g a h Toocan.
Do. .... b a h Aseel.
Aga Moochul Shah's .... b a c The Marquis.
Do. .... b a c The Earl.
Do. .... b a g Shah Baz.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's .... g a c Hargan.

2nd Entries, November 1st.

Mr Broadwood's .... b a h Tom Jones.
Aga Jan's .... b a h Tory.
Mr F's .... b a h Guiding Star.
Mr Percival's .... b a g Blood Stone.

3rd Entries, December 1st.

Mr P Rattanjee's .... b a h Herat.

THE DERBY.

1st Entries—September 15th.

H H Aga Khan's .... b a h Assad Khan.
Do. .... b a h Marrick.
Aga Jungee Shah's .... c a h King.
Do. .... g a c Promotion.
Hyderabad Confederacy's ... c a c Silvermane.
Do. ... r a c Sanmite.
Do. ... g a c Mohsin.
Do. ... b a c Ormonde.
Do. ... g a c Vivyan.
Do. ... b a h Amani.
Mr Percival's .... g a h Golconda.
Do. .... c a c Light Heart.
Mr S A W's .... c a h Denmark.
Do. .... c a c Saunterer.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's .... b a c Dufferin.
Mr A R Curtar's .... g a c Nujeeb.
Do. .... b a c Umber.
Aga Moochul Shah's .... b a c The Marquis.
Do. .... b a c The Earl, 4 yrs.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's .... g a c Hargan.

2nd Entries, November 1st.

Mr Broadwood's .... b a h Tom Jones.
Mr F's .... b a h Guiding Star.

3rd Entries, December 1st.

Mr P Rattanjee's .... b a h Herat.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGIER PURSE.

1st Entries, September 15th.

Mr Percival's .... c a c Blood Stone.
Hyderabad Confederacy's ... b a g Kalipa.
Do. .... c a g Gold Finch.
H H Aga Khan's .... b a g British Flag.
Do. .... b a g Imperial.
Mr S A W's .... c a g Cyrus.
Aga Moochul Shah's .... c a g The Viscount.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

1st Entries, September 15th.

H H Aga Khan's .... g a p Storm.
Do. .... g a p Grey Leg.
Do. .... b a p Khaderi.
Aga Jungee Shah's .... b a p Consolation.
Hyderabad Confederacy's ... c a p Faris.
Do. ... c a p Oosman.
Do. ... g a p Sunset.
Do. ... g a p Mirror.
Mr S A W's .... b a p Kimberley.
Mr Walter's .... g a p Commotion.
Aga Moochul Shah's .... c a p The Baron.

2nd Entries, November 1st.

Mr Bruce's .... g a p Grey Leg.
Mr Broadwood's .... b a p Mahdi.

3rd Entries, December 1st.

Mr Percival's .... b a p Boneen.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

1st Entries, September 15th.

Hyderabad Confederacy's ... Silvermane.
Do. ... Sanmite.
Do. ... Mohsin.
Do. ... Ormonde.
Do. ... Vivyan.
Do. ... Amani.
Mr Percival's .... Light Heart.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's .... Dufferin.
Aga Jungee Shah's .... King.
Do. .... Promotion.
H H Aga Khan's .... Assad Khan.
Do. .... Menick.
Mr S A W's .... Saunterer.
Aga Moochul Shah's .... The Marquis.
Do. .... The Earl, 4 yrs.

2nd Enteries, November 1st.

Mr Broadwood's .... b a h Tom Jones.

THE SECOND DEALER'S PLATE.

1st Entries, December 15th.

Mr S A W's .... b a g Cowcob.
Do. .... g a h Iron Duke.
Mr B's .... b a h Coreander.
Abdool Rahim Khan's .... b a c Bolero, 4 yrs.
Abdoola Bin Faras' .... c a h Rocket.
Do. .... b a g Chivalier.
Do. .... b a c Reugny.
Muzead's .... br a h Sattam.
Hudji Hyed's .... b a h Damascus.
Do. .... g a g Aleppo.
Ebrahim Minee's .... b a c Whitefoot.
Abdool Kurreem Minee's .... c a h Nudjdi.
Mr D Macropolo's .... g a g Chimia.
Do. .... b a h Hiracles.
Hoosain Khan Mahomed Khan's ch a g Salum.
Abdool Razae Bin Curtas' .... b a g Blood Royal.
Do. .... ch a g Dildar.
Abdool Azizel Rashid's .... f a h Zamal.
Abdool Waheb Bin Kashram's ... ch a c Wayil.
Ahmed Adwanee's .... dk b a g Alasi.
Do. .... b a h Byiroot.
Jassim Bin Feed's .... ch a c Robber.
Do. .... b a h Suleman.
Do. .... b a h Badal.
Ali Bin Ameer's .... ch a c Manchester.
Do. .... b a c Paris.
Do. .... b a h Colibe.
Do. .... b a h Hydary.
Mirza Ahmed's .... ch a c Judy.
Hussan Bin Budder's .... br a h Kilwar.
Do. .... b a h Young Shere Ali.
Do. .... a b h Puralia.
Do. .... g a h Pemba.
Mr C N c's .... b a g Kismet.
Do. .... b a h Crusader.
Mr P Rattanjee's .... g a h Jehangir 5 yrs.
Do. .... g a h Burjore 4 yrs.
Do. .... g a h Mehrwan 4 yrs.
Mr Ranjeets .... b a h Tamerlain.
Ahmed Burgash's .... b a g Sultan.

H. WALTER GOSTLING,
Hon. Secy., Bombay Races.

December, 17, 1886.

BENGAL.

A Pack of Hounds for Calcutta.—Lord Herbrand Russell, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Viceroy, is about to inaugurate a sport which will almost throw the paper-chases into the shade. Eleven couples of boar hounds have been despatched from France, and with their help many an enjoyable day will be spent hunting the wild pig in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The animals, who are coming by the French Mail steamer, are timed to arrive here at about the end of the month, and will be kennelled at Barrackpur Park.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Arab steamer Barawar, 234 tons, Captain N F Ferguson, brought, on Saturday last, a general cargo and 33 passengers to Bombay from Zanzibar (Nov 23).

The steamer Lilburn Tower, 1,891 tons, Captain G Nelson, arrived in Bombay, the day before yesterday, with a cargo of 3,440 tons coals, from Cardiff (Nov 15).

The steamer Hypatia, 1,299 tons, Captain V Peterson, cleared, on Saturday last, for Belfast, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Nowshera, 1,938 tons Captain S Davison, obtained her port-clearance the day before yesterday for Rangoon, via Cochin and Colombo. She carries a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T G Know, sailed for Aden and Marseilles on Saturday last, laden and carrying the following passengers:—Captain Shirres, Mr and Mrs Powell and infant, Col and Mrs James, Miss Leeds, Miss Fullerton, Mr H Clifton and a gentleman.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bhandara, 2,190 tons, Captain W Britten, arrived in the Bombay harbour on Saturday afternoon, with a general cargo and the following passengers from Calcutta (Nov 30):—Mr Alfred Oswald, Mr W B Charlesworth, Mr F Henricks, Mr F Pagaddo, Mr F Waffra and 9 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18th December.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Loodiana ..	2147	J. Turner	A	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Nubia	2319	J. Dunlop	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Bokhara	1699	C. R. Edwards..	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Suez..........	1407	F. Morris	E	Wallace & Co.
„ C. Mackenzie	1934	W. H. Wilson..	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cy. of York.	1479	R. Wyle	G	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Darwin	1679	J. Burges	H J	H. Cowasjee.
„ Persia	2317	B. Hutchinson..	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Lady Armstrong	1343	W. Abbott........	L	James Mackintosh & Co.
„ Kirby Hall..	1759	G. D. Pearse....	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ C. Lamont..	1354	H. Sebery	O	F. Muir & Co.
„ Singapore...	2401	G. Parodi	P	F. Bozzoni.
„ Hypatia	1299	A. Peterson	Q	C. Edulji.
„ St. Oswaldo Atrato	1802	G. Davey	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
18	Barawar (s)	Ferguson ..	Zanzibar, Nov. 23.
	Lilburn Tower (s).	Nelson	Cardiff, Nov. 15.
	Bhandara (s)	Britten........	Calcutta, Nov. 30.
19	Klyde (s)	Carr	Moulmein, Dec. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Soomatra (s)	Breeze	Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
	Mehrala (s)	Wright	Coast and Calcutta.
	Jefuhar (barque)..	Terkelsen ..	False Point.
	Nubia (s)	Knox	Aden & Marseilles.
	Hypatia (s)	Peterson	Belfast.
	Nowshera (s)	Davison	Rangoon.

The following vessels commenced to load from Saturday last:—
Steamer Barawar, for Zanzibar.
„ Regal, for Havre.
„ Khaliff, for Messina and Naples.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
11	Cypromene	Robertson ..	New York.
	Chilka (s)	Gunning	Bombay, Nov. 22.
	Inventor (s)	Boon	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
	City of London (s)	Black	Liverpool, Nov. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 11.—Steamers Argo and Canara. Ships Walter de Wallet and Zemindar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 17.

Damani, Surg, Bo, IMS, on sick leave, from Upper Burma.
Luckhart, Col, Bo, Comy Genl, from Inspection, from Sangoo.
Woods, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on exchange, from 54th Regt, from Aden.

December 18.

Waddell, Vety Surgn, Mad, AVD, on leave, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—December 18.

James, Lt-Col, Mad, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Woods, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on exchange, to Nasirabad.
Shirres, Capt, Bl, No 1 Kohat Mt Battery, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 20, 1886.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders. Oval, at 6-30 a.m., company aiming and position drill for recruits, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

J. J. Hospital—Monday and Friday, at 5 p.m.

P. and O. Dockyard—Monday and Friday, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Cottage—Wednesday, at 4-45 p.m.

Byculla School—Monday and Thursday, at 4-45 p.m.

Queen's Statue—Monday and Wednesday, at 4-15 p.m.

St. Peter's School—Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School—Monday and Friday, at 4 p.m.

Grant Road Steam Bakery Compound—Tuesday and Friday, at 6-40 a.m.

Cathedral High School, John Connon School and Indo-British Institution, Cadets will parade at the Oval and Queen's Statue as above, as no recruits will be allowed to commence target-practice until he has, as efficient, been passed at position and aiming drills. All recruits should take their earliest opportunity of qualifying themselves at the above drills.

2. It is requested that the probable numbers of members proposing to attend the Field Day may be sent to head-quarters as soon as possible.

3. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to send in the name of A. N. C. Officer, whom they may recommend for the appointment of Volunteer Armourer; also any special qualifications the candidate may possess for the appointment.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

HIGH COURT.—December, 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

513-85—Hore, C. and B.—Bai Mancooverbai vs. Bai Chatoorbai and others.—Little, S. F. and N. Part heard.

413-85—Craigie, L. and O.—Nawab Hamed-ood-Dowlah Syed Mahomed Allykhan and another vs. Khadizabebee and another.—Winter and B.

493-85—J. C. Cama.—Ismalkhan Husseinkhan vs. Abdebhai Kurrimbhai.—P., G. and S., N. and H., Mulji B. B., B. and H., and T. D. and C.

395-85—Payne, G. and S.—R. Brancor vs. Hormusji Nowroji Daver.—Ardesir, H. and D.

284-83—Balk. and B.—Motilal Balgowandas vs. Hormusjee Merwanjee Narelwala and others—J. C. Cama.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

331-86—Craigie L. and O.—Keasowji Damodher Jairam vs. Luckmidas Ludha and another.

395-86—Mirza H. K.—Navab Mir Syed Alumkhan vs. Dawood Mahomed Dharamsey.

464-86—Mirza H. K.—Valoobhai vs. Tulia Vithoo Nacwa and others.

465-86—Little S. F. and N.—Khimji Jairam Sewji vs Gunga and others.

468-86—Munsukhlal and D.—Heerji Vusonji and another vs Koreji Soorji and another.

For further hearing at 3 o'clock.

423-86 In person.—Damji Bhoja and others vs. Cooverbai—In person.—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

286-86—Balk. and B.—Khooshal Hurjowan vs. Merwanji Khursedji.—Wadia and G.—Part heard.

251-86 Hore, C. and B.—Dhurrumsey Meghji vs. Damodhur Meghji and others.—Little, S. F. and N. and Tyabji and D.—Part heard.

243-86 J. C. Cama.—(For pauper).—Bibibai vs. Hussan bin Vulee Mahomed and others.—In person—W. and G.

298-86 Hore C. and B.—Haji Oomer Oosman alias Haji Ebrahim, &c. vs. Haji Allana Vydina alias Haji Ally Abdool Wahad and another.—Payne G. and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

For examination of witnesses under Sec. 267.

535-80—Payne G. and S.—Jefferson B. and D. and In person. Carsonji Hunsraj and others vs. Gunga Churun Shewpursad and others—Tobin and R.

For the examination of Hari Gowroji in Court.

370-84—Chalk W. and S. for pauper. Hiraji Parmanji and another vs. Walla Parkaji and others—R. Skipsey and In person.

For Consent Decree.

83-86—Craigie L. and O. Fatmabai and others vs. Haji Cassum Haji Ahmed and others. Payne G. and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

226-86—Payne G. and S.—Essoofally Ebraimji and others vs. Caderbhoy Currimbhoy and others Nanu and H., W. and G., and Mirza H. K. Part heard.

112-86—Wilkin and B.—Keshowlal Purbhoodas vs. Nathoobhai Shamlal alias Gungaram Chabildas.—Craigie L. and O. and H., C. and B.

77-86—Wilkin and B.—Lukhmibai vs. Meghji Khatao. Payne G. and S.

63-89—Payne G. and S.—Meghji Khatao vs. Keshowji Hunsraj and others—Wilkin and B.

172-86—Hore C. and B.—Morarji Kallanji and others vs. G. H. Gaddum and others. Little S. F. and N

473-85—Payne G. and S. Momanbhoy Gangji and others vs. Ebrahimbhoy Currimbhoy and others. Ardesir H. and D.

149-86—Chalk W. and S. Rattia Vithal and another vs. Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas. Shamrao P.

164-86—Wilkin and B.—The Honble F. L. Latham vs. Premabhai Hemabhai and another. Shamrao P., and Jefferson B. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Hart.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

327-84—Little, S., F. and N.—Jamsedji Burjorji Bahadurji vs. Ardesir Burjorji Bahadurji and another. Wadia and G.—Part heard.

209-83—Tyabjee and D. The Hon'ble John Marriott vs. Gangadas Jamnadas Bawa and others.—Bicknell and K.

405-85—Jefferson B. and D.—Bhanbai vs. Thucker Damoder Nursey Syudi and others.—Shamrao P. and Bicknell and K.

51-86—Bomanji and H.—Esmalji Mulla Mahomedally vs. Sonee Nana Jetha and others.—Crawford and B.

111-86—Payne, G. and S.—Haji Ebrahim Fackir Mahomed vs. Haji Ebrahim Janmahomed and another.—Craigie. L. and O.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

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Rampart Row, W

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Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

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For list of Prices apply to

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry..................	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 58 0	,, 66 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	,, 46 0	..
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra..................	,, 44 0	,, 47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer..................	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg..................	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18
Liebfraumilch	,, —	,, 21
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Josefshofer..................	,, 28 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger..................	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, ...
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,, ...	,, 22 0	...
Very fine ,, ,, ...	,, 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	,, 38 0	...
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From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Francs	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
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Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
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Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
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Chateau Larose	,, 23 0	..
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	,, 16 0	...
From BRANDENBURG PER S. S. BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar..................	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Lanse	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
BRANDY.		
H. Montroc and Co. * * *	Rs. 13 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy..................	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars .... { Munzer-fils. }	,, 24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules..	,, 26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne..........	,, 34 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 36 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay..................	Rs. 21 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
....	,, 22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend*	,, 20 0	
Cairndhu Blend	,, 16 0	

BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. .	Rs. 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	,, —
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	,, —
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 0	,, 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 8	,, 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles..................	,, 5 4	,, ...

SUNDRIES.		
Vin Marasque, a case of 24 Bottles...	Rs. 40 0	—
Finest Kummel..................	,, 30 0	...
Superior Vermouth	,, 19 0	..
Finest do	,, 20 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality..	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus..................	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans..................	,, —	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages..................	,, ...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, —	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, —	,, 12

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Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

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Rampart-row

Bombay, Dec. 15, 1886.

AUTHORISED

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Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

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EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms face the South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

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POMMERY AND GRENO,

EXTRA SEC.

WE keep in stock supplies of this First-class Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts..................................Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. pints ....Rs. 73

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS,
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CENTRE SECOND WATCHES.

A fine large size, Sterling silver, keyless, crystal face watch, with long Centre second hand, and pusher to stop the balance. Very neat appearance, strong and durable. Especially useful to Doctors Engineers. Price Rs. 60. 2 years guarantee.

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We just received a small consignment of white metal keyless Chronograph watches of excellent quality. Price Rs. 50.

A decided improvement in these watches and likely to be much appreciated by horse-timers will be found in the Second hand starting direct from the figure 12 without retrograding first to the extent of 1-5 of a second as is the case in almost all Chronograph watches.

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Many persons have hitherto been debarred from buying one of these useful watches on account of heir high prices. We have succeeded in manufacturing a Repeater Watch far less complicated in construction than those hitherto sold, and are now able to offer a fine hunting or cut-hunting, keyless

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In extremely heavy Sterling silver case for Rs. 165 only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

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Best English Make Solid Wood throughout and Superior in Tone and Finish, to most of the American Manufactured Organs. Church Organ, 3½ Sets of Reeds, 11 Stops, 2 Octave Couplers, and Knee Swells ....Rs.	800
Cabinet Organ, 2½ Rows Reeds, 7 Stops, 2 Octave Couplers and Knee Swell with Pedal Protector... ,,	650
The Vesper Organ, in handsomely designed Case, 2 Rows of Reeds, 2 Octave Couplers and Knee Swell.................. ,,	500
MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN.	
In Upright Resonant Case, Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, 12 Stops (New Model)..........Rs.	500
AMERICAN ORGAN BY ESTEY.	
With 2 Sets of Reeds, 4 Stops and 2 Swells, 4 Octaves (Compact Travelling Instrument) ....Rs.	300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.	
Very Handsome, 9 Stops and 2 Swells ....Rs.	400
Ditto 13 Stops and 2 Swells .... ,,	650
Ditto 9 Stops and 2 Swells, with Box for holding Music, and Beautifully Carved Top . ,,	450
DISTRICT TRAVELLING ORGANS. (FOLDING.)	
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes (By Mason and Hamlin) ....Rs.	120
Cheaper Instrument Compass, 36 Octaves .... ,,	100
Do. do. 4 do. .... ,,	120
Commission Sale from .... ,,	250

HARMONIUMS.

Oak, 5 Octaves..................Rs.	120
Oak, 5 Octaves, beautifully Polished Case.................. ,,	130
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves .... ,,	160
Oak or Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator .... ,,	180
CHURCH HARMONIUM, Solid Oak Case, all the Corners bound with Brass Clamps (specially made to withstand the Indian Climate), 14 Stops and Full Organ Knee Swell .... ,,	550
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves with 8 Stops .... ,,	300
In Handsome Rosewood Case, with 7 Stops .... ,,	300
In Oak Case, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator.................. ,,	350
Ebonized Case and ornamented with Gold Lines, &c., 8 Stops, Wind Indicator .... ,,	450
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, with Music Box on the Top .... ,,	130
Polished Oak, 5 Octaves, 8 Stops .... ,,	300

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

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BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	per pair	Rs.	11 8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks		,,	9 8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only		,,	3 12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	,,	3 0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	,,	1 4
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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

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Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

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TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

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CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS,

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist, of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

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"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
BOMBAY: KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

"This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever*, etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood*, for *scrofulous affections*, etc.

• **Paris**, 22, rue Drouot, 22, **Paris.**
LONDON, *NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.*
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DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

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JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

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CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

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WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS ALMOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

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This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous case in which the phosphate of lime is indicated particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS:—6, AVENUE VICTORIA.
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A laxative and refreshing Fruit Lozenge FOR CONSTIPATION.
HÆMORRHOIDS,
BILE, HEADACHE,
LOSS OF APPETITE,
CEREBRAL CONGESTION

TAMAR is agreeable to take, never produces irritation or interferes with pleasure or business.

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Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula Ulcers, and Vitiated Blood.

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IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills and Syrup)

Constitute the *best*, the most *agreeable*, the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives.—*They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.*—Only price in Paris 5 fr. (4 sh.)

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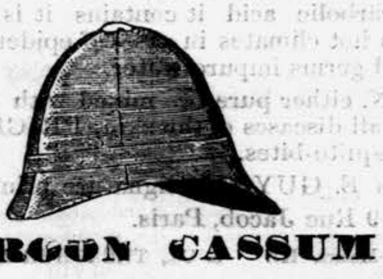

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38, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY;
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JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL PIANOFORTES,

Entirely new construction throughout, including the recent improvements producing so elastic a touch that all gradations, from the most subdued whisper to the greatest fortissimo passage, can be accomplished with delightful effect.

Times of India, March 1886.

BRINSMEAD'S PIANOS.—The extreme simplicity combined with the obvious efficiency of Messrs. John Brinsmead and Sons' new patent method of securing the wires of their pianos, excites a feeling of surprise that it should not have been thought of and adopted before, rather than one of wonder at the ingenuity of the inventor. This, however, does not detract in any way from the intrinsic value of the improvement, which if it fulfils the results expected of it, and we are inclined to believe that it will, cannot fail to commend itself more particularly to residents of remote mofussil stations where the visits of the piano tuner are few and far between. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., the sole agents for the patentees, guarantee that the pianos constructed on the improved principle will not get out of tune in twelve months, but as the invention is not yet six months old, it is manifest that their confidence must be based on something other than experience. Every one is familiar with the way in which the wires have hitherto been fastened round pins fixed tightly in the wooden sounding board and tuned by turning the pins with a key.

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NEW PRICE LIST AND NEW DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET "THE NEW ERA OF THE PIANOFORTE" FREE ON APPLICATION TO

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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OF THE CELEBRATED

"JOHN JAMESON WHISKEY"

THE LEADING BRAND OF IRISH.

Observe that the SPECIAL EXPORT LABEL bears the Signature— John Jameson

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"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour.*, &c.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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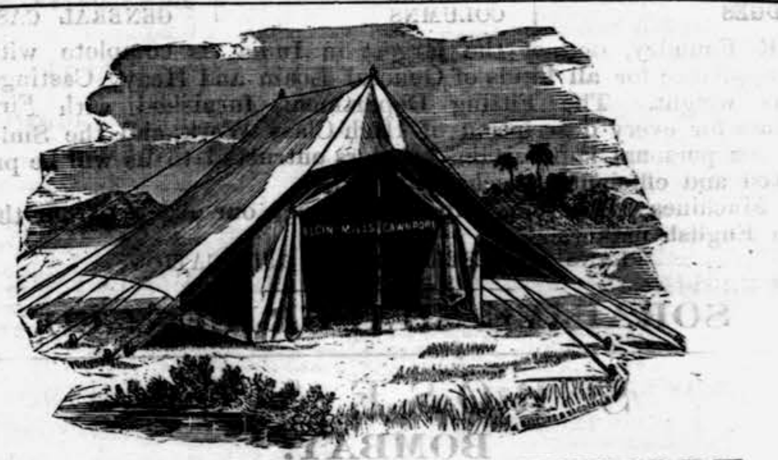

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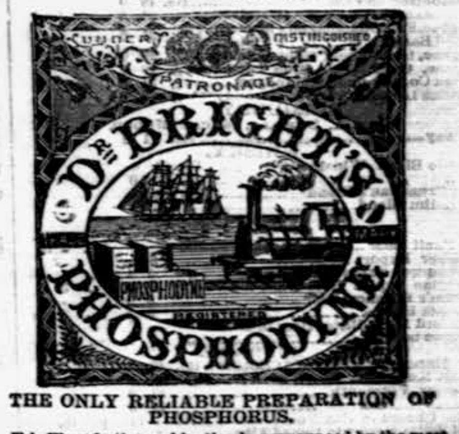

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